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The Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful

NOVEMBER 15, 1943



Elaeagnus Angustifolia

Perennial Penstemons of the West
Experiences in Wartime Year
Review Fertilizer Prospects
Charlie Chestnut

Editorial

LUMBER NOW THE PROBLEM.

Affecting mostly those nurserymen doing considerable shipping of l.c.l freight and express, the order of the War Production Board virtually freezing box lumber is the latest to worry the trade. As reported on another page, this not only halts the manufacture of wooden containers, but also the use of those on hand, unless and until the individual firms can file an appeal at Washington and obtain permission to use boxes and lumber out of the inventory on hand. This inventory is in most cases enough for the fall shipping season, where it has not yet been completed, and even covers some spring requirements.

The reason for the drastic order is apparent from the accounts of the critical condition in the lumber industry which have come to hand recently. The shortage of manpower has made impossible the increase in lumber shipments which would be required to take care of civilian demands plus that for military purposes and boxing shipments for foreign parts. Production has increased, but not enough to meet the record needs.

According to reports of 465 mills to the national lumber trade barometer for the week ended October 30, 1943, compared to the average corresponding week of 1935-39, production of reporting mills was 13.8 per cent greater, but shipments were 21.6 per cent greater, and orders were 39.3 per cent greater. Unfilled orders in the files of reporting mills amounted to ninety-nine per cent of stocks.

Although WPB orders already control the distribution and use of all types and grades of softwood lumber, and other orders restrict certain uses, there is a possibility that complete end-use control of lumber through regulations patterned after the controlled materials plan may be instituted.

Meanwhile, it remains to be seen whether the drastic order relating to wooden boxes will not be modified on a more practical basis. Nurserymen have on hand lumber of kinds and grades that cannot be used for any other purposes of importance. Certainly the box lumber which nurserymen employ is not of the character required for packaging shipments of military equipment and supplies to go overseas.

Hence it would appear probable

The Mirror of the Trade

that WPB will grant permission on appeal, as reported in the explanation of the order, for a nurseryman to use the boxes and lumber already on hand. Perhaps subsequently regulations specifying the end-use of various kinds and grades of lumber will clarify the situation before the spring shipping season.

TEST FOR ESSENTIAL JOBS.

The War Manpower Commission has a new test for employers and workers to determine whether they are engaged in an essential industry. This may be important in nurseries where, in addition to ornamental crops, there are grown essential food crops such as fruit trees and berry plants, vegetables, grains, livestock, etc.

The WMC notified regional manpower directors that an establishment can be considered essential if at least seventy-five per cent of its operations are devoted to activities listed in the WMC index of essential activities, comprising thirty-five general enterprises, such as food processing and communications.

The ruling emphasized that if any establishment is engaged in several activities, some of which are distinctly essential and others are unclassified or not deferrable, only that part of the enterprise which is specifically designated by the WMC as necessary to the war effort will be termed essential.

POSTWAR BUILDING.

Prediction was recently made by a trade publication, the *American Builder*, that at the end of the war private home building will rapidly reach a figure of \$4,000,000,000 a year, with homes springing up at the rate of a million a year, averaging in cost about \$4,000. No great amount of vision is required to picture the tremendous quantities of nursery stock which will be called for when 1,000,000 new homes are built in a year. Granted that a considerable number of these homes will be of such modest size as to call for no more than a few dollars' worth of stock apiece, there remain several hundred thousand that will entail respectable landscape jobs.

The manufacturing corporations which will supply the materials to erect these millions of homes are already planning how to meet the rich market when it is at hand. If

nurserymen are going to be in a similar position, they should give attention to the propagation and lining out of stock now, particularly of items that require several years to grow into landscape sizes.

CIVILIAN PRODUCTION.

While the volume of merchandise production is not up to the wants of the buyers who are flocking into the wholesale markets and inventories are declining, production plus inventories supports an amount of civilian business which confounds the prophets of a year ago, asserts the bulletin of the National City Bank of New York. This is all the more remarkable in that—so far as manufactured goods are concerned—it is produced by only thirty per cent of the country's industrial organization.

Further striking testimony as to the industrial achievement during the war is provided by a revision of the Federal Reserve Board's industrial production index, giving effect to new data on man-hours of employment and to productivity per man-hour. This revision raised the July index from 203 to 239 (1935-39 = 100) and established August and September at 242 and 243, respectively. In other words, the board has concluded that instead of being double the prewar level, production is nearly two and one-half times that level.

Dividing industrial output, as measured by this figure, between civilian and war production, the calculation shows that civilian production is twenty-five to thirty per cent below the 1935-39 average, while for war alone the industries are turning out seventy per cent more than their entire production for all uses in those prewar years. The showing is one of efficiency and resourcefulness without parallel in industrial history.

JOHN V. WATKINS recently announced that he has resigned as assistant professor of horticulture at the University of Florida to become associated with F. E. Cremer, Hanover, Pa., and will have charge of the orchid department. A native of eastern Pennsylvania, Mr. Watkins was trained at eastern universities and at the University of Florida, where he was instructor in floriculture and ornamental horticulture.

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

[Registered U. S. Patent Office]

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VOL. LXXVIII, No. 10

NOVEMBER 15, 1943

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Published on the first and fifteenth of each month by American Nurseryman Pub. Co., 343 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 4, Ill. Telephone: Wabash 8194. Subscription rates: \$1.00 per year; outside United States, \$1.50; single copies, 10c. Entered as second-class matter December 14, 1933, at Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879.

New War Control Orders

FREEZE WOODEN BOXES.

On top of the restrictions on the use of fiber and paperboard shipping containers, the War Production Board has prohibited the manufacture or use of any new wooden shipping containers for the purpose of transporting any of a list of 124 commodities after October 25, 1943. In the list of commodities are flowers and flower seeds, ornamental shrubs and ornamental trees. These restrictions will be especially severe on nurserymen, except for shipments of fruit trees and berry plants, and it will affect other shippers of plants who have been using crates and boxes made out of new lumber.

According to the definition in the order, wooden shipping container means "any new shipping container made wholly or partially of wood which is used for the shipment and delivery of commodities. The term does not include trunks, luggage, military locker boxes or boxes consisting of more than fifty per cent of corrugated or solid fiber by area."

Not only does the order state that "no person shall commercially ship in any wooden shipping container any of the commodities listed in table 1 of schedule B," but it also specifically states that "no person shall commercially manufacture or assemble any wooden shipping container for the purposes described."

Shipments of flowers and ornamental shrubs and trees may be made in secondhand or used boxes.

Because it seemed difficult to conceive that the War Production Board would freeze present inventories of made-up shipping boxes and supplies of box lumber on hand, irrespective of quantity, without setting up procedures for redistribution of the frozen inventories into trade channels, R. P. White, executive secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen, Washington, D. C., sought clarification of the intent of the order from the containers division of the War Production Board. He found it was the intention to freeze present inventories of new wooden containers for shipping all commodities listed in table 1 of schedule B, including the horticultural items mentioned above.

However, the order contains a paragraph with regard to appeals, stating: "Any appeal from the provisions of this order shall be made by filing a letter in triplicate, referring to the particular provision appealed from and stating fully the grounds of appeal."

In passing on this information to A. A. N. members, Secretary White said: "The association cannot make an appeal for the industry as a whole. Each individual concern who has an inventory of made-up boxes or box lumber on hand must make its own separate appeal. In making your appeal to use new wooden shipping containers for shipping ornamental trees and shrubs, prepare a letter to the containers division, War Production Board, Washington, D. C., requesting permission to use present inventories for the shipping of these prohibited commodities and list your inventories of boxes and box lumber on hand. This letter must be filed in triplicate. We have been informed that your appeal will be acted upon promptly and, I feel, favorably, if you follow the rules of procedure—three copies—list your inventories—request permission to use for shipping ornamental trees and shrubs—and the reasons you have for appeal."

RE-USE CONTAINERS.

Through a series of regional meetings for businessmen, the War Production Board has launched a voluntary program for the increased re-using of shipping containers, supplies of which are becoming more critical daily. Between October 18 and November 2, industry-WPB conferences were held at New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Dallas and Atlanta.

The speakers presented a concise picture of the container situation today, giving statistics to show the tremendous drain caused by military demands and overseas shipping for our Allies. Twice as many board feet of lumber are being used to produce wooden boxes this year as were used during 1941. The same situation applies to the solid fiber industry. All production has been stepped up to meet the vastly increased demand, but the container industry is operating under a handicap. There is not enough pulp nor wood to fill the demand, and the reason lies in the shortage of manpower. There are not enough men in the woods cutting lumber.

Therefore, the WPB believes that all industries must cooperate in an effort to relieve this critical container situation. Everyone can help in three ways: (1) By packaging goods in the largest size container possible; (2) by using a minimum amount of material in the container itself, and (3) by re-using every container.

Recent government orders limiting the use of certain containers will undoubtedly have to be added to, but the WPB hopes that by voluntary cooperation, this will be kept down to a minimum. It is up to each industry to decide what is the most practical procedure for its own application, and each trade must work out many of its own problems in this regard. However, for the general guidance and information of all concerned, WPB is not only holding these regional meetings, but is distributing a booklet, showing how some industries are already working out a program of re-using containers.

For example, one large manufacturer has re-used 600,000 corrugated containers successfully. A large mail-order house in just four months has made 576,000 shipments to retail stores in re-used containers.

Care must be taken in handling the containers if they are to be used again. The WPB booklet illustrates the correct ways to open each type of container. For example, never use a razor blade or knife in opening a corrugated cardboard carton. Rather, cut the paper tape with which it is sealed. Avoid tears, dirt and rips in the carton. They all shorten its useful life.

You can help further by studying your containers and using the smallest possible amount of materials necessary to carry your product. Instruct your receiving and shipping clerks to open carefully and save for re-use every container you receive which would have any re-use value. Ask your customers to handle containers carefully so that they may be fit for re-use. Do not hoard containers.

PAYMENT OF COMMISSION.

A recent Bureau of Internal Revenue ruling permits payment without Treasury Department approval to commission salesmen earning more than \$5,000 per year, all the commissions to which they are entitled as a result of their individual sales during the remainder of the calendar year 1943. This extends for the rest of this year the approval recently given for payment of commissions for September and October. The rate of commissions must remain the same, and salesmen on both a salary and commission basis must not have had their salary raised, except by Treasury approval, since October 2, 1942.

The extension applies to payments which may be made after December 31, 1943, on account of commissions earned during 1943.

Perennial Penstemons of the West

By George M. Fisher

Perennial penstemons, composing a large North American genus of about 150 species, are best represented in the western United States, where a majority of the species occur, although several species are common in the east. On our southwestern ranges they reach their greatest floral perfection, dominating the colorful summer landscape scenes from the edge of the deserts to the subalpine meadows.

Penstemons as landscaping perennials have been but sparingly used in the border and rock gardens and for ornamental plantings in general, even though some of the most beautiful and useful species would be perfectly hardy in any dry, well drained garden. Because of their wide range of growth habits and great variability of colors and types, it would appear that the opportunity for use of this large graceful plant group has not yet been touched upon. Many still untamed species of penstemon await the efforts of the plant introducer. Considerable numbers of the rock-loving species may now be obtained from dealers in native plants, but with so great a variety from which to choose, many other introductions of the penstemon group should satisfy the study and effort of any flower grower.

Some of the better known western species now found sparingly in cultivation are azure penstemon, *P. azureus*, a California species; blue penstemon, *P. glaber*, known also by many other names; eggleaf penstemon, *P. ovatus*; shell-leaf penstemon, *P. grandiflorus*; one-side penstemon, *P. unilateralis*, one of the most conspicuous blue beard-tongue types and excellent for cutting in northern gardens. Then there are the two pretty border types, beardlip penstemon, *P. barbatus*, and *P. torreyi*; the latter, commonly called Pink Beauty, has been listed as a variety of the pinkish *P. barbatus*. Both are similar except that *P. barbatus* is distinguished by being a taller plant, with the flower possessing a hairy throat. To a lesser extent, we find in California and in southwestern gardens the cultivation of *Penstemon palmeri*, Palmer penstemon, and the more restricted use of the outstanding Wasatch penstemon, *P. cyananthus*, and its narrowleaf va-

riety, *P. cyananthus subglaber*. Some of these species have been known and cultivated since early times in the southwestern states.

The Palmer penstemon and the Wasatch penstemon are two species that should be given much more consideration for their ornamental possibilities. Both are indigenous to the Upper Sonoran plant zone of the southwest, corresponding to the Plains zone east of the Rockies. In the southwest this zone consists usually of highly specialized representatives. The better known of these two species is *P. palmeri*, because it has been used more extensively for ornamental purposes. It shows well its adaptiveness by having now extended its range into the Transition, or Foothills zone of the west and has been successfully grown experimentally in the Canadian or corresponding Montane zone. Likewise, *P. cyananthus* has extended its possibilities by producing vigorous, heavy-seeding plants well into the Upper Canadian zone.

Both species are characterized by being of the herbaceous-type penstemon, with tall, stout stems in strong clumps; with prominent, thick, glaucous foliage, having an attractive bluish bloom on the leaves, and with vigorous, somewhat woody roots and root crowns. Both increase rapidly from strong rootstalks, making them useful for either specimen clumps or for massing effect in the perennial border. Although most penstemons are weak seeders, these species produce heavy seed crops, self-seeding prolifically, and will reproduce true to form and flower color. The seeds remain viable for several years in dry soil or storage.

Another outstanding characteristic is that *P. palmeri* has been made to produce flowers the second time during the season if the flower stalks are cut after the first blooming. However, the second floral display is not so heavy. The initial flowering period of both species is long-lasting—about two to three weeks. Both are long-lived species. Specimens have been observed to be still vigorous four or five years after having reached the blooming stage. All of these foregoing features are outstanding weaknesses of some of the common garden forms of penstemon.

Penstemon palmeri, having been called by many who know western

penstemons the handsomest species, is tall, with flower stalks reaching up three to five feet and flowering from about fifteen inches above the ground. In appearance, the individual flowers closely resemble the florists' snapdragon, with a large, whitish, inflated corolla, tinged with blush pink. It also notably possesses a delicate, heavy fragrance, a rarity in penstemons. Cut stems of this plant make gorgeous, lasting bouquets. The flowers are mostly one-sided on the stem, differing from *P. cyananthus* in this respect, which has a dense thyrsus, blooming whorl-like along a slender stem. The basal leaves of both species are attractive, conspicuously toothed and connate-shaped, with the glaucous down. The leaves of *P. palmeri* remain evergreen and rigid through freezing temperatures, while the leaves of *P. cyananthus* stay green up to the severe killing frosts of late fall.

Penstemon cyananthus is the most outstanding blue western penstemon, in my opinion. The corolla is among the longest and the flowers are dense and gaudy, darkish purple to brilliant blue in color. Like those of *P. palmeri*, the stems are many from one root, reaching up eighteen to thirty-six inches and flowering from about eight inches above the ground. The basal leaves are mostly elliptical ovate and broad, and the stem leaves are opposite and narrower subcordate. The foliage possesses a much brighter green coloring effect than *P. palmeri* and has a softer, lesser glaucous down.

These two penstemons are found in nature on relatively dry sites and should be given a fairly dry and sunny spot that is well drained. They are adapted to substandard living and are not touchy like so many garden penstemons now in use. They should prove to be a valuable introduction, especially for the hot summers with accompanying drought periods of the middle west and prairie states. Experimental garden plantings have indicated that these plants should be given but a slight amount of supplemental water. Excessive watering tends to weaken and shorten their life.

These penstemons are easily grown from seeds. The seeds are fully ripened in September and should be gathered and planted in the nursery

row in the late fall to a depth of one-half to three-fourths inch. If planted in the spring, the seeds should be moistened and subjected to a temperature of 35 to 40 degrees Fahrenheit for four to six weeks. Spring seeding of these species, as well as many of our southwestern penstemons, without such treatment has been notably unsuccessful, as the seeds demand a period of near-freezing weather for germination. Spring-planted seeds without a cold treatment usually remain dormant until fall or the following spring before germinating. The second growing season after fall seed sowing the plants will come into bloom, and they can be easily and successfully transplanted the first season.

Some other large, showy-type southwestern penstemons worthy of introduction into cultivation should be mentioned: *P. pseudospectabilis*, the desert penstemon, is a common and beautiful western species, with glaucous foliage and tall stems like *P. palmeri*. However, a much greener and eglandular-foliaged subspecies of this plant may be obtained. *P. sepalulus*, littlecup penstemon, is a particularly showy and attractive yet little-tried species. It is quite similar in many respects to *P. cyananthus*, with tall, erect stems of thirty to thirty-six inches blooming height, pale and glaucous throughout and with linear-lanceolate leaves. The corolla is a deep violet-blue and an inch or more long.

Another outstanding plant in this latter height class is *P. cobaea*, which is known in Texas as foxglove. It has apparently escaped from cultivation in parts of the southwest, as it is indigenous to a portion of the lower Plains zone of southeastern Nebraska to southern Texas. It possesses large ovate leaves and a long flower corolla, with a much-inflated throat.

P. similis, pinyon penstemon, is well worth trial as a representative of the smaller height classes. It has an abruptly, much-inflated, intensely colored, showy corolla. It will stand dry, adverse site conditions and is a superior plant in this respect to many of the southwestern penstemons. It closely resembles *P. jamesi*, which is also a fine plant for poorer sites, and both plants are characterized by having heavy leaves, definitely not glabrous.

Among the smaller species in the lower height classes, three species are worthy of mention, particularly as they possess the brilliant red coloration so attractive to visitors of

the southwest mesas, and they are sure to flourish and bloom under the most trying drought conditions and neglect. *P. eatoni* is doubtless the outstanding species of the red-flowering class. It is markedly conspicuous by more or less puberulent stems and leaves, not at all glaucous, coming from a woody root and a long tubular scarlet corolla, one of the darkest of the red forms. There are many outstanding forms and hybrids of *P. eatoni* in the southwest. *P. subulatus* has one of the slenderest tubular corollas of scarlet penstemons except a distinct shrubby western form, *P. pinifolius*, and is similar in form and appearance to the well known California scarlet bugler, *P. centranthifolius*. Another species which responds well to better site conditions but with well drained drier soils, by producing many erect stems up to four feet and having showy, rose-magenta flowers, is *P. parryi*. The foliage is particularly attractive and lasting on this species, also.

A study of typically western penstemons designed for cultivation purposes should include some of the herbaceous species possessing smooth bright green foliage, especially the larger leafy types, most of which are found at their best in the moister and cooler Canadian and Subalpine zones, even extending upward to the limits of plant growth in the Alpine zone. There they abound locally in great masses and constitute the bulk of the floral element on our higher western ranges. They are extremely showy in their massing effects, but are no less attractive individually than the more specimen-like types of the lower plant zones. They have excellent possibilities for massing in the garden border and should be equally hardy and especially recommended for northern and northeastern gardens, where it is observed that many of our tall garden species now in use are a little tender and require constant winter protection and care. Without snow covering, however, these species might be sensitive to the extremely cold temperatures of northern climates.

Of the long list of these herbaceous, leafy, dwarfier type of penstemons, dozens of which are available through native western plant collectors, we must choose a few outstanding species. First for selection might be the species so generally known and distributed throughout the southern Rockies, *P. rydbergi*. Some might select the commonly called gem-carpet beard-tongue, *P. harbouri*. Then there is

a form similar to *P. rydbergi*, which is not too common in the lower elevation drier sites, *P. procerus*, little-flower penstemon.

Although *P. harbouri* abounds in the high Subalpine meadow regions of the Colorado Rockies, it has been found to adapt itself well to cultivation even in the dry rocky soils of our rock gardens if given full sunlight. It is a low, sprawling ground cover plant with exquisite orchid-colored flowers. This species is especially recommended for rock gardens.

P. rydbergi and *P. procerus* doubtless give the most bloom display for the length of stem of all penstemons. With a height of twelve to eighteen inches under favorable conditions, although on the higher mountain ranges usually only eight to twelve inches, the flowers are produced along almost the entire length of the stem in compact, dense heads of verticillate or whorled clusters. The corolla is bright blue and turns violet as it ages, and the lower lip of the flower is broad and conspicuously bearded. Great acreages of these plants, particularly *P. rydbergi*, dominate the open mountain parks and give rise to the locally known western term, bluebell flats. One of these penstemon areas at the height of bloom is one of the most thrilling sights to behold and one never forgotten.

P. rydbergi grows profusely from horizontal rootstalks, which give rise at regular intervals to vertical branches, from the crowns of which spring the long, slender, floriferous stems, glabrous throughout and with soft, opposite leaves. It, as well as other similar species of penstemons, should stand considerable abuse and neglect in the garden and still carry on. These species are particularly adapted for massing effects where low, rapidly spreading and sturdy-appearing plants are desired. *P. rydbergi* produces considerable seeds and, if transplanted when well grown, using large root divisions, handles reasonably well.

In the ground cover, sprawling types recommended for rock gardens, we might mention another form from the Alpine regions, *P. crandallii*, locally known as sprawling beardtongue. It is a beautiful, dwarfy penstemon with narrow leaves, large flowers and a strong, spreading habit. Waxleaf penstemon, *P. nitidus*, is another in this similar classification, notable for being a heavy seeder, with long, conspicuous gray leaves and sky-blue flowers.

Many other highly desirable spe-

cies fall into these last classifications of glabrous, dwarf, floriferous penstemons and would be useful rock garden types. The species noted in the foregoing have been observed by the writer as attractive representatives of this large group of penstemons and, because of their habits, distribution and relative abundance, may be useful for many niches in flower gardens. Undoubtedly, this large western penstemon genus presents a great variety in color and form that could be new and attractive, and the plants merit more attention.

GROWS VEGETABLES.

Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., long known as headquarters for polyantha, rambler and hybrid perpetual roses, as well as for evergreens and other nursery stock, is now establishing a reputation for some first-rate vegetable crops. Like many another large growing establishment, it has gone to work with a will to produce some of the food crops so vitally needed during the present emergency.

A fair idea of just how much of a contribution to the war effort this firm is making can be gained from the facts that the Newark, N. Y., establishment has approximately 600 acres of essential food crops under cultivation, while the California branch has a similar amount of space in vegetables. The crops produced in New York include potatoes, beets, pea beans, soybeans and some grain, and this entire output has been sold to local dealers and canneries.

At the California nursery, from sixty to seventy per cent of the total

acreage has been converted to food crops, which consist of about 300 acres of tomatoes and a similar number in grain and hay. According to latest reports received from this branch, there will be from 4,000 to 5,000 tons of tomatoes harvested on the western acres.

In order to produce these large food crops, it was necessary for both establishments to curtail the planting of their general nursery stock. The New York nursery cut down about fifty per cent. The California branch



curtailed rose growing approximately seventy-five per cent. This situation is not expected to be changed to any great extent for the duration.

Throughout the entire change in the growing program, the government was most cooperative in helping the Jackson & Perkins Co. obtain labor for both its establishments. C. B. Perkins, of the firm, says the undertaking would have been impossible without this help.

The illustration which appears here shows some of the vegetables growing at the Newark establishment; this particular field was devoted to potatoes, and the yield was approximately 250 bushels to the acre. This illustration indicates how the vacant land in the nursery was utilized for the vegetable crops wherever possible by growing blocks between the trees.

DOOR-TO-DOOR SELLING.

By a recent decision the United States Supreme Court is believed to have reversed its earlier verdict upholding the constitutionality of the so-called Green River ordinances, prohibiting house-to-house canvassing. The recent case concerned an ordinance of the city of Struthers, O., making it unlawful for any person distributing handbills, circulars or other advertisements to ring doorbells or otherwise summon the inmates of a house. Because of the wording of the Supreme Court decision in the case brought by that city against Thelma Martin, a representative of Jehovah's Witnesses, the high tribunal seems to have covered more than the mere distribution of advertising matter. In rendering the decision of the court, Justice Black stated: "The dissemination of information must not be curbed. The right to ring a doorbell, whether to sell a pot, a political idea or a religious pamphlet, is part of the right to freedom of speech which is guaranteed by the Constitution."

FOOD FOR FREEDOM.

The campaign of the War Food Administration under the slogan "Food Fights for Freedom" is under way this month, with articles and editorials in many national magazines and newspapers dealing with one or more of the four calls for action: Produce, conserve, share and play square with food. The emblem of the campaign is shown herewith. Nurserymen may wish to use it in their spring retail catalogues, for which purpose mats can be secured from the government agency.



Potatoes Growing Between Rows of Ornamental Stock at Nursery of Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y.

Letters from Readers

RESPONSIBLE FOR INJURY?

To what extent do you think a nurseryman is responsible for a person who steps into a hole where a plant has been dug, is scratched by briars and turns his ankle on a stone, etc.?

Would it relieve all responsibility if a sign were put up reading, "Not responsible for injuries of any kind received on these premises"?

A. L. S.

Circumstances not mentioned in your letter would govern the legal responsibility of a nurseryman in the case you describe, such as whether he were an employee, a customer on your premises or an individual on a customer's property.

In this instance I assume that the person is a customer inspecting plants on the nurseryman's property, and invited or received there for that purpose. In that case the legal responsibility might hinge upon whether the person was accompanied by the nurseryman or one of his employees or whether he was wandering about on his own initiative; whether the hole was where it might reasonably have been avoided, etc. An attorney acquainted with the evidence in the case would be necessary to advise you properly if the accident occurred on your property.

If the accident occurred on a customer's property where you were doing some planting, other questions would be involved.

While not venturing a legal opinion on the matter, we doubt whether it would be enough to put up a sign disclaiming responsibility for injuries of any kind received on the premises.

This appears to be a question which might have arisen in other nurseries, though not serious enough to have been brought into a court of law. Readers who have had such experiences may be able to give better advice, and are invited to write.

Editor.

SHOW EASE, NOT WORK.

Many times have I wished to write and compliment you on your editorials. You have a strange streak of realism seldom found in an office writer. Or do you have a nursery? But the letter to the editor on page 4 of the November 1 issue "rang the bell". I arrived at this man's conclusion many years ago and acted upon it, as you can see in the cartoon on the back of the price list of my Nut

Tree Nurseries. Will you please forward it to the writer of "Catalogues Tire Him Out"? You are welcome to reproduce it if you wish.

John W. Hershey.

We have sometimes wished we were in the nursery business, with just two busy seasons in the year, instead of having to be on deck to get out two issues every month, but we haven't got beyond planting various kinds of nut trees, along with fruits and ornamentals, for the pleasure and knowledge to be gained by watching them grow. The realism in these pages is due to the constant



flow of contributions and suggestions from nurserymen themselves. We are glad to reproduce your cartoon here.

Editor.

RABBIT REPELLENTS.

This is a season when measures must be taken to protect small fruit trees and other species from girdling by field mice or stripping of the lower bark by rabbits.

Various preparations have been recommended for use against cottontail rabbits. Some are offered commercially at reasonable cost, ready for use.

In tests at the Michigan agricultural experiment station the repellent that proved to be safe as well as effective was a formula consisting of rosin and ethyl alcohol. In these trials the trees treated with the old formula of rosin and linseed oil showed positive evidence of restricted growth.

The darker-colored, cheaper grades of rosin and the cheaper grades of denatured commercial ethyl alco-

hol were found to be as satisfactory as the higher grades. So-called anti-freeze alcohol may be used if it does not contain methyl alcohol. Methyl alcohol (wood alcohol or methanol) does not dissolve rosin.

A satisfactory coating may be made by dissolving seven pounds of rosin in a gallon of alcohol. These proportions are slightly more than one part of rosin to one part of alcohol, by weight. A good method of mixing is to pulverize the rosin and add it to the alcohol in a container with a cover tight enough to allow shaking and prevent evaporation. If the container is kept in a warm room and shaken occasionally, the rosin will dissolve more rapidly. No heat should be applied. To heat the solution not only is dangerous, but may drive off enough alcohol to alter the composition of the mixture. Handled in this fashion, the rosin is usually dissolved in twenty-four hours. It is well to mix at one time only as much as will be used in a few days.

Water causes a white precipitate to be formed in this solution. If much of this precipitate is present, it will greatly alter the consistency of the repellent, or even seriously interfere with its application. To avoid contamination of the reserve stock, a smaller container should be used in the orchard or nursery. The brush will pick up water from snow or damp soil and carry it into the field container. Therefore, the repellent solution should not be poured from the field can back into the reserve stock.

Trees treated with the rosin-alcohol repellent always turn white in the next rain or snow. This does not change the effectiveness of the repellent. Indeed, a white surface reflects sun rays and may minimize winter injury.

The trees should be treated in fall and only when the bark is dry. One application of this repellent protects all winter. It should be applied to trees with a cheap paintbrush. Brushes, containers and gloves may be cleaned with alcohol. Cottontail rabbits can reach about two feet; therefore young trees should be painted two feet higher than the snow is expected to drift. Scaffold limbs of low-branching trees should be treated when they are within the zone of possible rabbit damage.

Field tests show that one gallon of repellent will be sufficient to treat about 150 to 200 2-year-old nursery trees, the exact number depending on the height of treatment and size of tree. One man found that he could coat about thirty-five 4-year-old apple trees in an hour.

Experiences in Wartime Year

By C. W. Wood

War works a hardship on the gardener, especially the inquisitive gardener, as well as on other classes. For instance, instead of the hundred or more new plants on trial here in normal years, there were less than fifty this year. I need not take space to enumerate the reasons for that condition, because others have gone through the same lack of help and time. One can only hope that the plant breeders and searchers after the unusual are holding back a host of good new things for introduction as soon as we get back to peace. In the meantime, I should like to tell of a few experiences of the growing season now coming to a close here in north Michigan.

I was rather pleasantly surprised by the small plants of *Rudbeckia* (*Echinacea*) *White Luster* which I planted last spring. True, the color leaves something to be desired, for it lacks the pureness one likes to see in a white flower (some visitors called it a dead white). But it is quite passable and what it lacks in brilliance of color it makes up in floriferousness. In fact, I do not recall a more floriferous plant, *rudbeckia* or otherwise, not for a short time, but from June well into September. And it is a hearty doer, delighting the busy gardener by the manner in which it meets untoward weather conditions. Although *rudbeckias* are usually best in full sun, the plants here of *White Luster* that were shaded during the middle of the day were better colored and apparently grew and bloomed just as well as the others. Grow it from divisions.

Although not new, *Aethionema* *Warley Rose*, because it is so seldom seen in neighborhood nurseries, deserves a place in these notes. I have been reminded year after year of the appeal it has for visitors to this garden when the little green bushes are smothered under their cover of rose-pink cross flowers (like a miniature rose *daphne*) in late spring. I think I am safe in saying that no other small plant of its season has more sales appeal. It has to be vegetatively reproduced, of course, notwithstanding the fact that one sees seedlings advertised. And that is not difficult, either, because cuttings of new growth, made after the flowering period, root with ease and alacrity in light soil in a lath-shaded outdoor frame in summer. They are slow to take on size, and so they are really a 2-year

or 3-year proposition and therefore deserve the 50-cent price usually attached to them. As *aethionemas* go, considered from the standpoint of beautiful foliage, *Warley Rose* cannot compare in my estimation with some of the species. Several kinds, including *A. pulchellum*, *A. grandiflorum* and especially *A. schistosum*, are among my favorite plants, not only because they can take care of themselves in the driest weather, but especially for their mounds of lovely blue-green foliage. Here all they need is a sunny situation, but in heavy soil I suspect they would want good drainage. The species may be grown from seeds, easily and abundantly.

I have lately been interested in *agastaches* (*anise hyssop* is the common name, I believe), but have not traveled far enough among them to make an appraisal. All that I have grown so far have the recommendation of pleasantly fragrant foliage, summer-blooming habit, ability to withstand much abuse and, in some cases at least, a quality in beverage making not possessed by many plants. The flowers, usually in some shade of purple, are not exciting to folks looking for splashes of color, though they are pleasant to have around in the summer. The ones that have been in this garden grow from two to four feet in height and do well in ordinary good soil in sun. Among the ones in commerce, I think you will find *A. anethiodora*, *A. cana*, *A. rupestris* and *A. verticillata* worthy of recommendation.

From the observation of *Aster alpinus* *Triumph* in a friend's garden I suspect that it will be welcomed by most gardeners. I do not know how hardy it is, but its parentage, *Aster alpinus* and *A. amellus*, should guarantee a constitution for anything this section is likely to offer. Its blooming period is in June and July, when it covers itself with lovely blue asters, tells me that gardeners are going to be enthusiastic about it, and its height of about eight inches is going to fit it for many roles. As it grew in my friend's garden, it behaved splendidly in good border soil, with little attention from the hose. If it proves hardy, it will be a welcome addition to the aster list.

As I reported rather fully on *Astilbe* *Fanal* last year, little need be said now, except to add that behavior this year justified all that was said before. Here is the brightest color

(crimson is nearly descriptive) that I know of in *astilbe* and a height (about eighteen inches) that will appeal to many gardeners who have not suitable places for the taller kinds.

There is a little bellflower in the trade known as *Campanula carpatica* *Blue Carpet* that impresses me as a good item for the neighborhood grower, especially for selling while in bloom. It then is little more than six inches tall and is literally covered with blue carpatika-like flowers, making an appealing picture. I find that it is not so long-flowering as most carpatika forms, but I can overlook that failing in view of its other charms. It grows readily from cuttings of new growths in early spring. I like to put spring cuttings of *campanula* in a sand bench under glass.

Hardy pinks are favorites in many neighborhood nurseries and rightly so, for they are easily handled, even when in bloom, and usually propagate with ease. If you find this class of plants useful in your work, you will surely want to try these three: *Little Joe*, *Old Spice* and *Tiny Rubies*. The first is a single crimson, large of flower and tending to be a summer-long bloomer. A beautiful flower, it is one of my favorite pinks and also a favorite of our customers. Its height of six inches and compact tuft of foliage fit it for rock garden, as an edging or a front position in the border. The latter also applies to *Tiny Rubies*, whose rosy carnation-like flowers on 5-inch stems are one of the joys of the late spring garden. *Old Spice*, on the other hand, gets up to a foot tall, with salmon-pink carnations, abundantly in June and more or less continuously throughout the summer. All three may be grown from cuttings in the usual pink way, though I find *Little Joe* reluctant to take hold from spring cuttings. It is easier from forced stock in winter or from summer cuttings.

No *incarvillea* that I know is quite hardy enough for this climate without special care. Perhaps very special care would be more nearly exact, for the plants have to be dug each fall and planted in a well protected frame if they are going to be able to get through one of our severe winters. And not many gardeners are willing to go to that trouble even for so spectacular a beauty as *I. delavayi*. Incidentally, the fibrous-rooted kinds, like *I. variabilis*, have not taken kindly to this treatment here. It is

fortunate, then, that seeds of the last-named are now available in this country in commercial quantities and that it is so precocious that we can treat it as an annual. Seeds planted here in March indoors produce plants which, grown singly in pots until safe to put them in the open, commence to bloom in June and continue uninterruptedly until frost, with large (up to two inches long) trumpets in pink, pinkish lavender or white. It is a splendid plant for the sunny border, where its height of two feet or such a matter, long blooming season and pleasing colors make it at home in almost any company.

There is much to be said for double pyrethrums, of course, but after all the good things are said, the fact remains that most of them behave badly on heavy soil. That cannot be said of most of the singles. As I do not garden in heavy soil, I cannot say from experience how the single Eileen May Robinson would perform in a medium of that character, but it is hard to see how that charming plant could be other than well behaved anywhere. Here it is one of the loveliest of pyrethrums, with large (to four inches across) single pink (a particularly bright shade) flowers on strong stems up to thirty inches in length. All that will tell any lover of pyrethrums that the variety possesses merits of no mean order. It is not new, of course, and I should apologize for mentioning it again if it was not so neglected by neighborhood growers. Incidentally, if you have a market for cut flowers, this pyrethrum should serve you well.

No doubt other chrysanthemums will receive attention before these notes are finished, but right now I have in mind two Youdath varieties, Youdath's Pride and Youdath's White, which have shown up well in this northern section. A chrysanthemum to be of much value this far north must commence to bloom in September, a requirement which both meet. In addition, Pride has a pretty orange-bronze color to recommend it, with fully double flowers about two inches across, on stems up to sixteen inches tall. The other is a good white outdoor chrysanthemum, with full flowers to three inches across. Both are good performers, desirable either for garden decoration or for cutting.

As you no doubt know, early bronze chrysanthemums are much in demand. I have, consequently, been to some pains to search out the good ones in that class. Aladdin is one of the most popular of that shade, a coppery bronze with a suggestion of pale orange when it commences to

bloom in August, deepening in color as the season advances. A really top-notch flower, it probably needs no recommendation from me, for it seems well established throughout the country. Autumn Lights, with semi-double flowers of light bronze (listed by specialists as a deeper variety, I believe) would be equally desirable in my eyes if it did not wait until the very last of September or the first part of October to put on its show. Farther south it should become a favorite, and even here its great hardiness makes it desirable. Early Bronze (also known as Edmund F. Black, I think) is not so well known as it should be. It has most of the good traits of the ideal garden chrysanthemum for this section, including early blooming (around the first of September here) and floriferousness. It is an ideal landscape variety and not to be ignored as a cut flower. I should add, though, that its button or pompon flowers might detract from its appeal to some gardeners.

No doubt I have mentioned *Anthemum ramosum* in this column before; if so, it was probably before the time it became readily available. It is encouraging to one who has long admired the plant to see that it is at last getting around. So, with its appearance in some catalogues, it is safe to recommend it again, knowing that interested growers will find a source of supply without trouble. Without looking up my notes, I should say that it grows about two feet tall in this light soil, with great graceful sprays of small white flowers from June into August. That may not sound very enticing, but I assure you that it is because of an inadequate description rather than a poor subject. Its value in the landscape, because of its lightening effects in heavy compositions, cannot be too highly stressed; its value as a cut flower, for the same reason, will be apparent to the most casual observer. It is easily grown from seeds and does well in a sunny spot, be the soil light or heavy.

If you have overlooked *Anthemum tinctoria* Rodger Perry in your search for good yellow daisies, you have missed something really good, in my opinion. It has practically all the good characters, including ease of culture in ordinary soil, which has long made *tinctoria* a garden favorite. Its large dark yellow flowers are an improvement over many *tinctoria* forms, and somewhere along the way, it seems to have lost some of the possessive instincts of the parent, which prompt the latter to spread its seedlings over the whole landscape. Your customers will surely like it, if they are anything like

mine. It is propagated from divisions.

The peach-leaved bellflowers are deservedly among the most popular of hardy garden plants. And that popularity increases with the introduction of each good new variety. The new double-flowered white variety, White Pearl, should, if it behaves elsewhere as it has here, add not a little to the high opinion gardeners have of the species in general. Under high culture, it will get up to three feet tall, each sturdy stem covered with lovely double flowers of pearly whiteness. It is propagated by division.

[To be continued.]

ELAEAGNUS ANGUSTIFOLIA.

One of our best larger shrubs or small trees to display a silvery or grayish foliage effect is the Russian olive, *Elaeagnus angustifolia*. The plant is upright-spreading in its habit of growth and may be grown with one or several stems from the base. The young twigs are silvery, scaly and often bear some thorns. It is native to southern Europe and western and central Asia.

The leaves are narrow, about two to three inches long, dull green or grayish-green above and silvery beneath, giving an over-all grayish or silvery effect. The flowers are small, yellowish and fragrant and are borne close to the stem. Flowers are produced in June. The fruits are quite attractive. They are ellipsoid, about three-eighths of an inch long, yellow and covered with silvery scales as is characteristic of the leaves and young twigs.

The Russian olive will do well in almost any kind of soil and is perfectly hardy. It is especially well adapted to dry, poor soil conditions. It can be planted in either sun or partial shade. Propagation is by seeds.

Use of the Russian olive is found where a silvery or grayish foliage effect is desirable. This may be as a group in the border, as isolated masses or occasionally as individual specimens. It has been used extensively on some federal housing projects and highway plantings.

L. C. C.

LOW bidder for landscaping, grading and drainage at the Vancouver, Wash., housing project, No. 45122, was the Portland Construction Co., Portland, Ore., formerly the Portland Rose Nursery, according to an announcement by the Federal Public Housing Authority. The company's bid was \$218,521. Three other firms submitted bids.



CHARLIE CHESTNUT



How to Write a Short Story

Mr. Oscar Applequist,
Shadbrush, Minn.

Dear Oscar:

You will remember asking me one time at the convention if I would go to work and give you a idea on how to start to write a story about some of the doings which is going on among the members up there in your American Siberia region. Of course, you didnt call it that, but from what you told me I could catch on that a person has got to wear long underwear all summer or else freeze to death. Well Oscar, probably you thought I would forget all about it and that I wouldnt go to work and give you a free lesson on this subject. But I have went and wrote you anyway, on account of a favor which you done for me one time at the convention, remember Oscar the time you tipped me off about them scurvy crabapples, which one of the members from up your way tried to slip me. So you see Oscar it pays to do favors among the different members and you can never tell when you will get a dividend like now I am going to let you in on how you can write stories and who knows if they will ever be printed or not. As I was saying, I am only going to tell you how to start out and then it will be up to you to finish it and that is the hardest part. But dont get discouraged, Oscar, the main thing is to get it off your chest, you know what I mean, Oscar, you got to get it out of your system.

So if you are ready, Oscar, we will start right in with the lesson and take the bull by the horns, as the saying is. We must grab right at the first fundamentals, which is as follows. You probably have read enough stories to get the idea that first you have got to get yourself some characters, like different people. Now, Oscar, if you want to go in for love stories, you should dream up a beautiful blond, who is well filled out in the right places and who is being pursued by somebody or something which she is powerful anxious to get rid of. Then you go ahead and tell how she gets out of her predicament. Thats all there is to a story. Now, Oscar, just in case you dont know

what a predicament is, I will hasten to say, it aint anything out of the way. Naturally, you have got to be careful your beautiful blond dont work on your imagination to the extent that you cant get anything done. By the way, I used to know a nice number in the coffee shop at the Nicollet in Minneapolis, but we cant go into that here.

If you want my advice, Oscar, if you want to write something for the members of the convention, why you better concentrate on something that goes on right in your own home town or even in your own nursery and then you wont get into so much trouble probably.

So why not lay the scene right at the Applequist Nursery with yourself as the main character. Now, Oscar, here is where some of the trouble begins. Even if you are the main one, you cant hang back in describing your own characteristics, even if you dont sound like a reasonable facsimily of Robert Taylor. You must let the members see you in all of your imperfections. You must work it into the story that you will be 49 years of age next March 14th, that your ears stick out and that your hands and feet are 3 sizes too big for the rest of you. And dont soft pedal the fact that you aint got any more wool on your square head than a cue ball. In other words, there must be no mistaking the fact that you are a Swede nurseryman from Minnesota. Now dont get sore, Oscar, or dont think I am making derogatory remarks about yourself personally, Oscar, remember if you want to tell a story like you said, you must let the members see into your inner life without no soft lights or phony stage scenery.

After you describe how you look, you must tell how you act and why. Now I have never met your Missus, but if she is a nagging ornery person, like most wives, that has driven you more than once to drown your grief in a couple of extra slugs of gin, that might account for the fact that you are a sullen sort of a gent, which is hard to get acquainted with at the convention. Put that all in, Oscar. It might be you have been nursing the secret belief that you are the smartest nurseryman in Min-

nesota. Contrary to what you might think, there are probably at least a dozen other members with the same idea, so you can lose your false pride and give out with the fact that you are after all a ordinary mill run nurseryman and liable to make the wrong guess at least 90% of the time. If you are too good the members will take a dislike to you right away. After you have covered all the points as suggested, the members will have a pretty good idea of what you are liable to do in any situation.

Now you have got yourself one character and you will have to start looking around for a couple of others.

How about your star salesman and main assistant, Arno Swenson? I can see you saying, "Bosh, Arno! he is no good for a character". Probably you think Arno aint good enough for a story, but the chances are Arno dont think you are any genius either, so you are even. Lets say we take Arno and work him over for a character. After we get Arno sized up, you can discard him if you want to, but he should be as good as anybody. You should let the members have a good look at Arno, so when you mention him in the story they wont think Arno is just a wooden Indian. You might say Arno is 24 years old and strong as a ox, which he resembles slightly. Dont forget to put in that Arno lost two fingers in a buzzsaw at the sawmill, so they wont take Arno in the Army. It is quite likely, Oscar, that Arno is a better salesman than you are and you are worried to think of how you would make out if Arno should decide to go back to the sawmill. Naturally, you do not tell Arno that as he would be asking you for more money, but that situation might come up some place in your story.

Then you have a good character in your foreman, Axel Johnson. Remember the story you were telling me about Axel and his weakness for gin. You could use that to describe Axel to the members. He goes into a tavern run by a German, Gus Schneider, and demands a "quart of yin". Gus looks him over with disgust and says to Axel, "For 30 years, Axel, you been in this country, but

even yet you cant talk the language. Yin, Yin, you always are asking for, the name of that stuff, Axel, is Zhin."

Axel is a hard worker, but he is a chronic pessimist. The weather is always too hot or too cold, too dry or too wet, and he always expects the worst. Axel was on the place when you bought it and he will probably be there after you are gone, so you will have to put up with him and you might as well fix a place for him in your story, because he will be there in your mind anyway. That is the way with some characters, you just have to put them in if you want to or not.

Now, Oscar, you have three characters to start off, you could have a lot more, but they will be harder to keep track of if you get tangled up with too many.

Next you have got to lay the scene of your story some place. You dont have to put it in a mining town in Nevada or in a fishing village in the bayous of Louisiana. In the first place you dont know anything about mining or fishing, except spearing walleyed pike in the winter time, which is strictly against the law any way, so you shouldnt make any mention of that in the story. No, Oscar, the best thing is to open the story up right in your own office.

There you sit in your office, Oscar, on the early morning of a day in late August. You have your straw hat on and your sleeves are rolled up and you are sitting there at your desk thinking. Maybe you are thinking back to your youth when you took the boat for America and you are going over the years you have been struggling along trying to get your business built up. You look out the window and see the dried up grass and the hot sun and dust and you are wondering if it is ever going to rain. One of the things that worries you is how you happened to plant so many bush cherries two years ago, which you dont have the faintest idea of how you are going to sell them. Probably you have some scale on your Siberian Crabs and you are wondering if the inspectors will notice it. You look at your watch and see it is time for the mail man.

Arno is there in the office too. There he is fussing around the tall desk where you draw the plans. Arno is not in an ambitious mood this morning. Probably he is thinking about his girl, Olga, wishing she was not so fat. Also he is trying to calculate whether he lost two dollars or two fifty last night playing

cribbage. In an offhand way he may be wondering if this would be a good day to call on the trustees of the Lutheran Church, that he has been working on over in Windy River. Maybe Arno is considering the offer from the sawmill that he mentioned to you a few days ago. Whatever it is, Arno has made up his mind to take it easy.

Outside over by the barn you can see Axel tapping away on the corn binder getting ready to cut the corn. Fall is on the way.

As you look over toward the door of the office you notice the big calendar there on the wall, the one from the Mercer County State Bank, with the picture of the Bull Moose and you notice it is Friday, the 30th of August. Something comes to your mind about that date, and suddenly you remember it is

the date of the summer meeting of the Mercer County Landscapers Assn. They meet today at Indian Lake. You call to Arno. He walks over leisurely lighting his pipe on the way. "Arno, lets close up and go over to Indian Lake to the meeting today, I almost forgot it. We better wait for the mail man."

Just then there is a sound of a car on the gravel road running into the nursery. As you look out you can see it is not Ole, the mail man, in fact, you cant tell who it is and then two more cars drive in as you get up to go out and see what is going on.

There, Oscar, that is as far as I will take you. There are your characters and the setting for your story. See what you can do with it, Oscar, and even if it wouldnt get honorable mention in the 8th grade Eng-

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It closely resembles Pfitzeriana, but has the advantages of the blue-colored foliage and is somewhat more rapid and denser in growth. It makes up more readily as a staked spreader and is much more easily propagated by cuttings.

In 32 years of full line production and heavy propagation this is the only new evergreen we have really propagated in quantity. We feel that it will be worthy of our customers' confidence and will make a profitable item.

Under date of June 11, 1942, we sent a letter to those having purchased liners suggesting that these be staked to 12 or 15 inches and that it could readily be staked higher for a staked spreader. It does make a fine staked spreader. However, one more year's experience prompts us to tell you that we were somewhat in error, for the plants headed down to 6 inches and kept cut close until they had a good crown developed into better specimens in less time.

Our block of 4 yr. TT material now runs 15 to 30 inches in width, is well filled and mostly 15 to 18 inches in height. The fine blue coloring has been outstanding in this large block, and we feel that the nurseryman who has not stocked it has really missed a good item.

Our supply of propagated liners is now adequate to take care of quantity orders.

POLICY: It is our desire to get this evergreen widely distributed throughout the trade and to serve as a source of lining-out stock for the next few years. We have priced it reasonably and will endeavor to hold this price constant until affected by outside propagation. Not patented.

40,000	1 yr. T	6 to 9 ins.	Per 100	Per 1000
28,000	2 yr. T	10 to 15 ins.	\$17.50	\$160.00
			25.00	230.00
	B&B	15 to 18 ins.	Per 10	Per 100
	B&B	18 to 24 ins.	\$15.00	\$135.00
	B&B	2 to 2½ ft.	18.00	160.00
			22.50	195.00

Write for our general list of liners and B&B materials.

FAIRVIEW EVERGREEN NURSERIES

F. C. HETZ & SONS,
Prop.

Fairview, Erie Co., Pa.

lish class, I'll see if I can get it printed in the paper.

Yours truly,
Chas. Chestnut.

Mr. Chas. Chestnut,
Riverbend, Ill.
Dear Chas.:

It sure was a big surprise to me when I read over all your ideas about what I should write up for a story. It wasn't nothing like I had in mind at all, Charlie. Not that I am ungrateful to you, Charlie, but what I was going to write about was some of the doings among the Indians and cowboys out west. I don't think the members would like to hear about me, especially after the way you run me down. It ain't that I am sore on account of the way you described me, but I don't intend to be the laughing stock of the members at the convention. And furthermore, I couldn't afford to let Arno think he was important enough to get in a story. That wouldn't do at all. And so far as Axel is concerned, all he does is just work in the nursery. What would he do in a story? So after I got to thinking it over, I decided to drop the matter altogether. It seems like you do a lot of fussing around before you get down to the meat of the thing. If a person has got to beat

A Few Items from JEWELL Offerings

TREES and ORNAMENTAL SEEDLINGS

Green Ash, Caragana Arborescens, Chinese Elm, Hackberry, Ginnala Maple, European Mountain Ash, Black Walnut.

SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES

Green Ash, European White Birch, American White Birch, Hopa Crab, American Elm, Moline Elm, Hackberry, Silver Maple, Prunus Newport, Prunus Triloba.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Red Leaf Barberry, Red Twig Dogwood, Cotoneaster Acutifolia, Golden Elder, Forsythia Ovata, Forsythia Zabeli, Persian Lilac, Common Purple Lilac, Dwarf Ninebark, Tamarix Hispidia, Alpine Currant, Highbush Cranberry.

The name JEWELL has meant quality to nurserymen of America for over three quarters of a century. We grow a diverse general line of nursery stock. Write us for quotations. Send for our complete list.

JEWELL NURSERIES, INC.

Lake City, Minn.

around the bush that way just to write a story, then I ain't got time for it.

By the way, Charlie, I got the finest lot of bush cherry you ever seen. If you get a chance, just mention it to some of the members

and then if I should get some orders, Charlie, I will buy you a beer at the convention.

Yours,

Oscar Applequist.

P. S. Also I am long on crab apples, Charlie, they are dandies too.

OBITUARY.

William P. Stark.

William Phair Stark, Radnor, Pa., died October 2 at the age of 83. He was formerly associated with Stark Bros. Nurseries & Orchards Co., at Neosho and Louisiana, Mo., and was elected president of the American Association of Nurserymen in 1910. About 1918 he moved to the east.

For many years he was president of the Missouri state board of horticulture. He was an active member of the Missouri Horticultural Society and was president of the board of trustees of one of the leading colleges of that state.

The body was returned to the family home at Louisiana, Mo., and funeral services were held there October 6. Mr. Stark is survived by his widow, one son, William H. Stark, Glen Falls, N. Y., and two daughters, Mrs. Earl Wilson, Arlington, Va., and Mrs. John Cole, New York city.

Dr. Wilmon Newell.

Death of Dr. Wilmon Newell, 65, provost for agriculture at the University of Florida, at his Gainesville home, October 25, removed one of the leading figures in Florida agriculture.

He went to Florida in 1915 to head the newly created state plant board, formed during a heavy outbreak of the dreaded citrus canker disease, and this menace was forever removed from Florida groves after a few years of eradication efforts under Dr. Newell's direction.

So successful had been this performance that when the Mediterranean fruit fly was discovered in Florida in 1929 the United States Department of Agriculture chose Dr. Newell to lead its bureau of entomology and plant quarantine forces, combined with those of the state plant board, in an eradication campaign, which proved successful in eighteen months.

In addition to his duties as commissioner of the state plant board, Dr. Newell had been director of the University of Florida agricultural experiment station and extension service since 1920. He was dean of the college of agriculture from 1920 to 1938, when he was made provost for agriculture.

Frank A. C. Vosters.

Frank A. C. Vosters, who operated a retail nursery and wholesale greenhouse range at Secane, Pa., known as Delaware County Nurseries, died suddenly in an automobile accident October 30. Returning home from a hunting trip in Bucks county in a

car driven by his companion, Mr. Vosters was killed instantly when the driver suffered a heart attack and the car veered and struck an abutment. His companion is in the Media hospital in critical condition.

Mr. Vosters, who was 54, came to this country twenty-two years ago from Tilburg, Holland, where he was a nurseryman. His first position in the United States was with the Harrison Nurseries, Berlin, Md., and two years later he entered business on his own at Secane.

He leaves his widow, Mrs. May Vosters, and two sons, Lieut. Frank A. C. Vosters, Jr., of the navy, and James Boswell Vosters, who just graduated from Penn State College and was to be inducted into the army at Fort Benning, Ga., last week.

Mrs. E. J. Snyder.

Mrs. E. J. Snyder, wife of the perennial grower at West Milton, O., died at the Memorial hospital, Piqua, October 27. She was confined to the house in mid-September with a blood stream infection. There was appar-

ent recovery, but since she did not gain strength, she was taken to the hospital for tests October 10. Spinal tuberculosis was the cause of death.

For ten years Mrs. Snyder had taken full charge of the office work and supervised packing and shipping. She is survived by her husband, a brother and a sister. The only child, Phyllis, was killed in a motor crash two years ago.

A. KOCH, who operated the Miramar Nurseries, Los Altos, Cal., recently retired from business.

LINING-OUT STOCK

	Per 100	Per 1000
Mugho Pine, 2 to 4 ins.....S.....	\$4.00	\$30.00
4 to 6 ins.....S.....	6.00	50.00
6 to 8 ins.....S.....	8.00	60.00
Austrian Pine, 4 to 6 ins.....S.....	4.00	35.00
8 to 10 ins.....x.....	9.50	85.00
15 to 18 ins.....x.....	12.00	100.00
18 to 24 ins.....x.....	25.00	225.00
Scotch Pine, 4 to 6 ins.....S.....	2.00	15.00
6 to 8 ins.....S.....	3.50	25.00
Pinus Tanyosho, 4 to 6 ins.....S.....	2.00	15.00
6 to 8 ins.....S.....	3.50	25.00

Plenty of moisture combined with good soil makes this lining-out stock A-1 for quality. We offer a fine assortment of B&B evergreens.

HOLTON & HUNKEL CO.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Mail address:
P. O. Box 1747 Milwaukee 1, Wis.

Nursery:
Brown Deer, Wis.

TAXUS

Cuspidata, Capitata, Hicksi, Repandens,
Brevifolia, Aurea. Boxwoods, Juniper Pfitzer.

Ask for price list.

Complete assortment of unusual plant material for landscape work including Pink Dogwoods, Flowering Crabs, Shrubs and Trees.

Inquiries requested.

THE W. A. NATORP CO.

4400 Reading Road

Cincinnati 29, Ohio

Platanoides — Norway Maples

	Per 100	Per 1000
6 to 12 ins.....	\$ 2.50	\$15.00
12 to 18 ins.....	3.50	25.00
18 to 24 ins.....	5.00	35.00
2 to 3 ft.....	9.00	60.00
3 to 4 ft.....	12.00	100.00
4 to 5 ft, trans.....	18.00	
5 to 6 ft, trans.....	25.00	
5 to 8 ft., ¾ to 1-in. cal. (straight trunks), per 100...	\$75.00	
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½-in. cal., each...	1.25	
8 to 10 ft., specimen, each.....	1.75	

25% cash with order or 10% discount for full cash. Orders without deposit not accepted.

STATE ROAD NURSERY

State & Sprout Roads Rt. 1 Media, Pa.

BOBBINK & ATKINS*Nurserymen and Florists*

America's Leading Specialists in:—

Deciduous Azaleas

including the best named varieties of Mollis, Pontica and Rustica

Hybrid Rhododendrons

20 leading varieties

Dogwoods—Pink and white**Ginkgos and Lindens****Vines**

Headquarters for English Ivy

Perennials and Roses

in varieties not obtainable elsewhere

Write for Catalogue

Paterson Ave. E. Rutherford, N. J.

**TAXUS
HEADQUARTERS**

Brevifolia

Intermedia

Capitata

Media Hatfieldi

Cuspidata

Media Hicksi

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JACKSON & PERKINS COMPANY

Newark, New York

Evergreens**Barberry****Privet**

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BURRLeading wholesale source for
Nursery Stock.

Send us your Want List.

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PRINCETON NURSERIES

of PRINCETON, N. J.

SUPERIOR**Hardy Ornamentals****KOSTER NURSERY**Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Taxus, Junipers, Lilacs,
Maples, Dogwood and other items in lining-out
and smaller specimen sizes. For complete line look
up your February 15 or March 1, 1943, issue.**SEABROOK FARMS**Bridgeton,
N. J.

Ask for our latest price list.

FLORIDA APPOINTMENTS.

Four long-time associates of the late Dr. Wilmon Newell have been named to fill positions he held at the time of his death October 25.

Dr. H. Harold Hume has been named provost for agriculture and will continue as dean of the college of agriculture at the University of Florida.

Harold Mowry, associate director of the experiment station, has been advanced to the directorship. Arthur P. Spencer, associate director of the agricultural extension service, has been named director of extension.

H. P. Adair, Jacksonville, chairman of the State Plant Board, announces that Arthur C. Brown, assistant plant commissioner, has been chosen to be plant commissioner.

All four appointments were made effective as of November 1.

Dr. Hume was botanist and horticulturist with the experiment station from 1899 to 1904, when he went to North Carolina as state horticulturist and head of the department of horticulture at North Carolina State College. From 1906 to 1931 he was associated in various capacities with a large Florida nursery company. After assisting in the Mediterranean fruit fly eradication campaign of 1929-30 he returned to the experiment station in 1931 as assistant director, which position he held until he became dean of the college of agriculture in 1938.

Dr. Hume is the author of "The Cultivation of Citrus Fruits," "Gardening in the Lower South" and "Azaleas and Camellias."

MYERS CORNELL DEAN.

W. I. Myers, acting dean of the New York State College of Agriculture since the death of Carl E. Ladd in July, has been made dean of the college, by action of the Cornell University board of trustees in their October meeting. Former governor of Farm Credit Administration, he returned to Cornell as head of the agricultural economics department in 1938.

BECAUSE of lack of labor and apprehension of asthma, Clarence Aldrich has closed Aldrich's Nurseries, Farmington, Mich., for the season and left for Miami, Fla., November 4, to remain until next March.

MOUSE bait should be distributed on clear, sunny days and in the morning, to leave the area undisturbed during the afternoon. Field mice have an active period in the afternoon, and it is best that they find the fresh baits.

PLANT NOW

and keep up your stock.

You will probably be
too busy next spring.**SEEDLINGS**

	100	1000
Abies concolor, 4 to 6 ins.....	\$4.00
Abies fraseri, 4 to 6 ins.....	3.00	\$25.00
Picea canadensis, 4 to 6 ins.....	3.00	25.00
Picea excelsa, 6 to 8 ins.....	4.00	35.00
Picea excelsa, 6 to 8 ins., tr. 6.00	50.00	
Picea glauca albertiana, 3 to 4 ins.....	3.00	25.00
Picea pungens glauca, 6 to 8 ins.....	3.00	25.00
Picea pungens glauca, 8 to 10 ins., tr.....	10.00	90.00
Pinus mughus, 4 to 8 ins.....	5.00	40.00
Pinus nigra (austriaca), 8 to 10 ins.....	4.00	35.00
Pseudotsuga douglasii, 6 to 8 ins.....	3.00	25.00
Syringa vulgaris, 10 to 15 ins.....	4.00	35.00
Thuja occidentalis, 6 to 8 ins., tr.....	6.00	50.00
Thuja orientalis, 10 to 12 ins., tr.....	6.00	50.00
Tsuga caroliniana, 3 to 4 ins. 4.00	35.00	

CUTTINGS

From 2½-inch pots.

\$12.00 per 100, 500 or over at \$10.00
per 100.

Ilex crenata bullata.
Juniperus depressa plumosa.
Juniperus horizontalis Bar Harbor.
Juniperus hibernica.
Juniperus excelsa stricta.
Juniperus pfitzeriana.
Juniperus sabiniana.
Retinospora plumosa aurea.
Taxus cuspidata.
Taxus cuspidata nana.
Taxus intermedia.
Taxus media hicksii.
Taxus cliftonii.
Taxus repandens.
Thuja occidentalis compacta.
Thuja globosa.

GRAFTS

	10	100
1-year from 2½-inch pots.....	10	100
Cornus florida rubra.....	\$3.50	\$32.50
Juniperus columnaris glauca. 3.50	32.50	
Juniperus chinensis		
neoboriensis.	3.50	32.50
Juniperus squamata meyeri. 3.50	32.50	
Juniperus virginiana burki. 3.50	32.50	
Juniperus virginiana canaerti. 3.50	32.50	
Juniperus virginiana glauca... 3.50	32.50	
Juniperus virginiana		
keteleeri.	3.50	32.50
Juniperus virginiana		
kosteriana.	3.50	32.50
Juniperus virginiana schottii. 3.50	32.50	
Juniperus virginiana		
pyramidiformis.	3.50	32.50
Thuja orientalis aurea nana. 2.75	25.00	

HESS' NURSERIES

Mountain View, N. J.

Victory Gardens

GARDEN CONFERENCE.

Under the auspices of the National Victory Garden Institute, a conference will be held at the Blackstone hotel, Chicago, November 16 and 17. The sessions will be devoted to discussions of the lessons learned during the season just past. It is hoped that a program can be worked out, based upon the successful experiences and mistakes of 1943, which will serve as a plan that delegates can present to their home states and communities to be translated into action next season.

The need for food next year will be even more pressing. During the 1943 season, states the institute secretary, twenty million victory gardeners produced a total of eight million tons of food, worth at least one billion dollars, as well as 4,400,000,000 jars of canned goods, valued at \$880,000,000.

However, the goal for 1944 has been set at twenty-two million home and community gardens. The War Food Administration has said, "Even if farmers and victory gardeners break all production records in 1943 and 1944, it will not be enough. We will need more. Much food can be made available through conservation measures alone."

High lights of the program which has been planned for the conference include several important talks. Ample time has been provided for discussion, and a number of panel sessions on gardening, home food preservation, industrial cooperation and organization problems are on the schedule. There will be several new films shown on victory gardening and home canning.

Richard P. White, executive secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen, will speak on "The Nurseryman's Contribution to the Victory Garden Program." Prof. B. S. Pickett, of Iowa State College, has the subject "Fruit in the Home Garden."

Among the speakers appearing in the preliminary announcement is Paul Stark, president of National Victory Garden Institute, talking on "The Food Battle for 1944." H. W. Hochbaum, chief of the division of field coordination, Department of Agriculture, will speak on "The Victory Garden Program and Goals for 1944." John B. Martin, acting director, Office of Civilian Defense, will discuss "The Part That OCD Is Playing in Home Food Production." Dr. Lydia Roberts, of the University of Chicago,



Victory Garden Plaque.

will speak on "Fruits and Vegetables in the Wartime Diet." The president of the Boy Scouts of America, Walter W. Head, will discuss "Boy Scouts in the Victory Garden Program." Lester J. Norris, Illinois food administrator, will speak on "Stepping Up Small Town and Suburban Gardens."

A special feature of the conference is a luncheon, to be held at the Blackstone hotel November 16 at 12:30 p. m. Governor Dwight L. Green of Illinois, Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago and M. L. Wilson, director of extension, Department of Agriculture, will speak. Ralph Budd, president of the Burlington Railroad, will talk on "Industry's Stake in the Victory Garden Movement."

Additional speakers will be an-

nounced in the final conference program, which will also include a short night session for those persons who are unable to attend the day sessions.

AWARDS PLAQUES.

Plaques, such as the one illustrated here, are being awarded by the National Victory Garden Institute to industrial firms and other organizations which, through the planting of company gardens, have contributed to the victory garden program in 1943. The plaques measure 10x16 inches and have a handsome bronze finish.

Companies which, for some reason or other, did not have gardens, but contributed in other ways to the victory garden program, such as through advertising, radio promotion, etc., will receive certificates bearing the gold seal of the institute. The American Association of Nurserymen has been awarded one of these certificates.

The response of industry to the government's request for increased food production was more than gratifying, with hundreds of large industrial organizations all over the country joining in this vital movement. It is estimated that the total area of employee gardens this year ran into thousands of acres and produced food amounting in value to many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

"It would have been difficult for gardeners to reach the total of twenty million victory gardens set by the National Victory Garden Institute last spring, had it not been for the splendid cooperation of these companies with their great resources, organizing facilities and trained personnel," Andrew S. Wing, secretary-manager of the institute, said recently. "It is significant that in almost every case where a company had gardens for its employees or fostered home gardens



Who offers the nursery trade of this country the greatest line of rare trees and shrubs?

What is the only wholesale nursery list that shows the hardiness of each item?

Write for list 4344 and find out! But use your business stationery, as postcards will be ignored.

W. B. CLARKE & CO.
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The lovely

Yellow

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V for Victory

and other

SUB-ZERO HYBRID TEAS

Large and beautiful as any.

Easy to grow and long to live.

Save replacement expense.

Write for trade prices to

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LITTLE COMPTON, R. I.

We Offer —**For Fall 1943**

EVERGREENS—In a large assortment of **PYRAMIDAL ARBOR-VITAE**, **PFITZER JUNIPER** and **YEW**s in grades at attractive prices. **SOME LARGE SPECIMEN EVERGREENS**, **SHRUBBERY**, **SHADE TREES**, **BARBERY** 2-yr. transplanted, both red and green in grades.

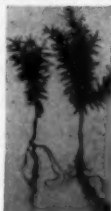
CALIFORNIA PRIVET, 1 and 2-yr. in grades.

Mail want list for prices

THE WESTMINSTER NURSERIES
WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND

100,000 YEW SEEDLINGS

The last for many a year. 95% true upright, collected in pure forest stands in Japan. Now 3 to 5 inches, beginning to branch (see photo) heavier than ordinary.



\$4.00 (100), \$33.00 (1000).
(Case of 3000 for \$89.00)

Also 45,000 transplanted Yew, Thunberg Pine, Hemlock. Write for folder.

KELSEY NURSERY SERVICE
50 Church St. New York, N. Y.

Rhodos
BOTH NATIVE
AND NURSERY GROWN
KALMIA AZALEAS
Hemlocks and Pieris
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STROUDSBURG PA.

AMERICAN HOLLY

Berried Specimens
4 to 12 ft.

Eastern Shore Nurseries, Inc.
Easton, Md.

Get to know Leghorn's for your QUALITY EVERGREENS

Write for our prices on
First-class Nursery Stock
from liners to landscape specimens.

We specialize in Evergreens.

Leghorn's Evergreen Nurseries

Cromwell,
Conn.

CHRISTMAS TREES

2000 Norway Pine, 3 to 12 ft.
400 Scotch Pine, 3 to 6 ft.
1000 Norway Spruce, 3 to 10 ft.
Price: 40c and 50c each.

LYLE HAZARD

Little Gessaco, N. Y.
Route 17, between Olean and Hamlet, N. Y.

UNDERSTOCKS

Juniper virginiana, transplant seedlings. Picea excelsa, transplants. Thuja occidentalis, transplants.

Write for attractive prices.

RHODE ISLAND NURSERIES
Newport, R. I.

company executives report that the program was a remarkable success, many expressing belief that it was the best employee-management project that has yet been tried."

Among the companies receiving the plaque, in the first judging of returns, are: Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa.; Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Md.; Ball Brothers, Muncie, Ind.; Bendix Products Div., Bendix Aviation Corporation, Bendix, N. J.; Bristol Co., Waterbury, Conn.; Brooklyn Union Gas Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Burlington Lines, Chicago, Ill.; Calvert Distillers Corp., New York, N. Y.; Crane & Co., Dalton, Mass.; Denison Engineering Co., Columbus, O.; Boston Edison Co., Boston, Mass.; Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O.; Guide Lamp Div., General Motors Corp., Anderson, Ind.; Fruit of the Loom, Inc., Providence, R. I.; General Electric Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O.; Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad, Mobile, Ala.; Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.; International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.; Illinois Central System, Chicago, Ill.; Rumford Chemical Works, Rumford, R. I.; Sears Roebuck Foundation, Chicago, Ill.; Shell Oil Co., New York, N. Y.; Texas Co., New York, N. Y., and Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill. Many companies are still reporting, and announcement of winners will be made from time to time.

The committee in charge of selecting plaque and certificate winners includes Richardson Wright, editor of House & Garden magazine; J. W. Johnston, horticultural editor, the New York Herald-Tribune, and Carl F. Wedell, secretary, Greater New York Victory Garden Council.

JACK SHORE, Chelsea, Mass., is credited with selling \$486,000 in war bonds in the third war loan drive, making his sales in the waste materials section of the city.

THE Gardner Nursery Co., Osage, Ia., and **Clark E. Gardner**, Robert E. Gardner and **G. B. Gardner**, individually and as officers of the company, engaged in the sale of nursery products, have stipulated with the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from representing that 50 cents or any other specified amount of money is the maximum assessment made to cover shipping or delivery expenses when charges over and above such specified amount of money are assessed before delivery of the advertised article.

RHODODENDRON HYBRIDS.
Grafted, hardy varieties only.

AZALEA KAEMPFERI HYBRIDS.
Named varieties; the hardiest of all Azaleas for landscape work.

KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE.
Perfectly shaped; transplanted.

EUROPEAN BEECH.
Fine specimen. Also fastigiata, pendula, Riversii.

LILACS.
The best collection of choice varieties.

FLOWERING JAPANESE CHERRIES. Three outstanding varieties.

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Young, thrifty plants, selected varieties.

LABURNUM VOSSI.
Grown in standard form.

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Huntington Station, L. I., N. Y.
P. M. Koster, Mgr.

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Freeport Road, Butler, Pa.

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Coming Events

WINTER MEETINGS.

At the request of officers of other associations, who wish to set dates in as little conflict with other state meetings as possible, the following calendar of next winter's trade meetings has been prepared from the information now available. Additions to the list, or further data as to city or hotel that is to be the meeting place, are invited, as well as corrections if any.

December 6 and 7, 1943, Minnesota State Nurserymen's Association, Lowry hotel, St. Paul.

December 7, Western Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association, annual meeting, Webster Hall hotel, Pittsburgh.

January 3, 1944, Georgia State Nurserymen's Association.

January 4 to 6, Western Association of Nurserymen, Kansas City, Mo.

January 7 and 8, Iowa Nurserymen's Association.

January 7 and 8, Oklahoma State Nurserymen's Association, Oklahoma City.

January 9 and 10, executive committee, American Association of Nurserymen, Hotel La Salle, Chicago.

January 11 to 13, Illinois State Nurserymen's Association, Hotel La Salle, Chicago.

January 14, New York State Nurserymen's Association, Rochester.

January 18 and 19, Indiana Nurserymen's Association, Indianapolis.

January 20 and 21, Ohio Nurserymen's Association, Deshler-Wallick hotel, Columbus, following short course at Ohio State University, January 18 and 19.

January 25 or 26, New Jersey Association of Nurserymen, Trenton.

January 27 and 28, Michigan Association of Nurserymen, Detroit.

February 1 to 3, New England Nurserymen's Association.

February 2 and 3, Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association, Milwaukee.

February 9 and 10, Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association, Warwick hotel, Philadelphia.

PLAN ILLINOIS PROGRAM.

Directors of the Illinois State Nurserymen's Association met at Chicago, November 5, to make preliminary plans for the annual meeting of the association, to be held at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, January 11 to 13. The regional meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen for this area will be held in conjunction, and Richard P. White, A. A. N. executive secretary, will be given ample time to discuss and advise on the current government regulations and other trade problems. Other A. A. N. officers will probably appear on the program, as the executive committee of the national association will hold its midwinter sessions at Chicago on the two days

prior to the opening of the Illinois meeting.

Several excellent speakers are expected on the program, in addition. Afternoon sessions will be held on each of the three days, with probably a morning session for discussion of local matters by members only.

TO ELECT AT PITTSBURGH.

The Western Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association will hold its annual meeting December 7, at 4 p. m., at the Webster Hall hotel, Pittsburgh. All members of the trade are invited. This is election meeting, and a fine program is being arranged. Frank S. LaBar, president of the American Association of Nurserymen, will be guest speaker. A good attendance is expected.

L. E. Wissenbach, Sec'y.

SHADE TREE MEETING.

With the eighteenth annual meeting of the New Jersey Federation of Shade Tree Commissions will be held a joint session of the National Shade Tree Conference for the eastern region, at Essex House, Newark, N. J., December 8. Those who plan to attend are asked to notify Philip E. Alden, secretary, Municipal building,

Kearny, N. J. The program will include the following addresses:

"Shade Tree Commissions and Victory Gardens," by Dr. P. P. Pirone.

"Fruit Tree Spraying," by a speaker from Cornell University.

"Shade Trees in Postwar Times," by Prof. L. C. Chadwick.

"Findings of Plane Tree Survey," by Edgar Rex.

"Parasites of Pine Sawfly," by a speaker from the New Jersey department of agriculture.

"Soil Aeration," by Dr. Lee Hutchins.

"Insecticides and Fungicides for 1944," by Dr. C. C. Hamilton.

"The True Oriental Plane," by Samuel N. Baxter.

"Wartime Problems," by Norman Armstrong and J. C. Kennedy.

"Developments in the Chemical World," by Dr. Livingston.

OHIO SHORT COURSE.

Plans are being made for the annual short course for nurserymen and landscape gardeners at Ohio State University, Columbus, January 18 and 19. The meeting will probably be preceded by a conference of the arborists in Ohio and adjoining states on Monday, January 17.

TENNESSEE MEETING.

The program of the convention of the Tennessee State Horticultural Society has been announced by G. M. Bentley, secretary-treasurer, to be held at the agricultural experiment station, at Knoxville, December 8 and 9. Orchard problems particu-

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	Per 100	Per 1000
500 Redbud, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$ 4.00
2,000 Redbud, 12 to 24 ins.....	2.00	\$12.00
100 Flame Azalea, 3-yr., tr., br., B&B.....	75.00
200 Weeping Willow, 4 to 5 ft.....	9.00
50 Carolina Hemlock, 4-yr., tr., 15-inch.....	20.00
2,000 White Flowering Dogwood, 3 to 4 ft.....	12.00
5,000 White Flowering Dogwood, 2 to 3 ft.....	3.00	22.50
5,000 White Flowering Dogwood, 18 to 24 ins.....	2.00	15.00
2,000 Juniperus Virginiana, 1-yr., tr., 12 to 15 ins....	4.00	30.00
25,000 Collected Hall's Honeysuckle, heavy, 2 br. and up.....	3.00	25.00

If interested in Lining-out Hemlock and American Holly, write for prices.

O. H. PERRY NURSERY CO.

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EUNYMUS ALATUS

2 to 3 ft. and 3 to 4 ft.

EUNYMUS ALATUS COMPACTA

18 to 24 ins. and 2 to 3 ft.

BARBERRY THUNBERGI

2 to 2½ ft. and 2½ to 3 ft.
And other shrubs. Write us.

Lake's Shenandoah Nurseries

Shenandoah 2, Iowa

SPREADING YEW

(Taxus cuspidata)

4 to 8-inch Rooted Cuttings

All originating from one parent plant which means these yews will be uniform in shape and size. Since heating difficulties limit operation of greenhouses, resulting in curtailed propagation, we urge you to order now.

\$6.00 per 100, \$47.50 per 1000,
\$135.00 per 3000.

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MOUNT ARBOR NURSERIES

E. S. Welch, Pres. - Est. 1875 - Shenandoah, Iowa

----- Wholesale Only -----

"One of America's Foremost Nurseries"

**FOR WINTER AND
SPRING OF 1944**

APPLE TREES, good assortment in leading varieties,

APPLE SEEDLINGS, Washington and Kansas-grown. Good supply straight roots for grafting, surplus No. 2 branched.

Large Assortment of
**ORNAMENTAL TREES,
SHRUBS, EVERGREENS, VINES
and PERENNIALS.**

Always pleased to receive want lists.

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(Weller's Hardy Northern Type)

Only Boxwood proven hardy in Northern States for Twenty Years

Without Ball	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ins. for hedging.	\$2.50	\$20.00
8 to 10 ins. for hedging	3.00	25.00
10 to 12 ins. for window boxes.....	4.00	35.00

Lining-out grade, 1-yr., strong-rooted, 3 to 6 ins.,

\$7.50 per 100; \$60.00 per 1000

6 to 8 ins.,

\$10.00 per 100; \$85.00 per 1000

WELLER NURSERIES CO., Inc.

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Ask for our Perennial Catalogue

Wholesale Growers ofGrapevines, Currants, Gooseberries,
Blackberries and Raspberries

Let us quote on your requirements

FOSTER NURSERY COMPANY, INC.

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Fredonia, N. Y.

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SCIONS FOR SALE****ILGENFRITZ**

MONROE

MICHIGAN

Wholesale growers of the best
Ornamental Evergreens,
Deciduous Trees,
Shrubs and Roses.

Write for our current trade list.

THE KALLAY BROTHERS CO.
Painesville, Ohio**FALL PLANTING OF EVERGREENS**

	Per 100
1 yr. Transplanted Grafts, 10 to 12 ins.....	\$35.00
2 yr. Transplanted Grafts, 12 to 18 ins.....	50.00
4 yr. Twice Transplanted, B&B.....	90.00
Jun. Canadensis, Jun. Burki, Jun. Columnaris, Jun. Dundas, Jun. Kotolowski, Jun. Globosa and Jun. Pyramidalis.	

Burton's Hill Top Nurseries, Castroville, Ohio

larly relating to wartime will be discussed by a considerable list of speakers. The afternoon session on the first day will be given over to the Tennessee Peach Council, and "New Peach Varieties for the South" will be reported by J. H. Weinberger, pomologist, United States Department of Agriculture, Fort Valley, Ga.

**SHENANDOAH FIRMS MAKE
PAGE IN FORTUNE.**

Under the heading "Nursery Town," Shenandoah, Ia., receives notice in the November issue of Fortune magazine. In its section on "Business at War" the seed and nursery firms there are reported to be enjoying a wartime boom. The story in Fortune magazine reads as follows:

Shenandoah, a town of 7,000 in the southwestern corner of Iowa, is probably the only place in the world where you would ask a man on the street what *Ampelopsis quinquefolia* means, and get the correct answer: American ivy. If you asked him about the day lily, he would very likely want to know which kind, *hemerocallis* or *Funkia subcordata grandiflora alba*.

The reason for this intense Latinity is that Shenandoah is a big center of the U. S. plant, seed and nursery industry, and the fine distinctions of botany are the stock in trade of its people. It lies in the region of the fabulous Missouri loess, where the light, deep wind-deposited soil is chiefly Marshall silt loam, highly prized by agronomists as an earth especially favorable to plant growth. Flowers are so common that in the fall great Korean chrysanthemums are topped and the blooms pitchforked into hayracks. According to the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture, the soil is "not surpassed anywhere in the world." Climatically, Shenandoah is located by the weathermen in the subhumid, microthermal zone of the central prairies, where a normal thirty-three inches of rain can be expected each year. The only drawback in this other Eden is a likelihood of sudden freezes in late winter and early spring—bad for the tender roots of nursery crops—but even this evil can be mitigated by maintaining a cover crop on the rich soil.

Shenandoah's five big seed and nursery houses are experiencing a fat wartime boom. In the fiscal year ended last June, their total business was up 15.5 per cent over 1942, their gross by an estimated \$1,000,000. Seeds (up 107 per cent) were chiefly responsible for this, because of the victory garden program. At the outset of war, the town vaguely hoped for a big market in trees and shrubs, for camouflage, but so far it has failed to develop.

In this town of individuals the most flamboyant character is Henry Field, founder of Henry Field Seed & Nursery Co. He is a Shenandoah native, with a natural talent for gardening—and for salesmanship. Years ago his plants were so good that people of the region wanted to buy seeds from him. He obliged, covering the territory in a buggy. By 1907 he had incorporated, started a folksy, homespun catalogue, which he wrote himself in what he calls "Missouri English,"

SHRUBS

First-Class—Fall or Spring Delivery.

	Per 100
<i>Callicarpa purpurea</i> , 18 to 24 ins.....	\$12.00
2 to 3 ft.....	16.00
<i>Cotoneaster acutifolia</i> , 2 to 3 ft.....	16.00
3 to 4 ft.....	20.00
<i>Cotoneaster divaricata</i> , 2 to 3 ft.....	30.00
3 to 4 ft.....	45.00
<i>Cydonia japonica</i> , 18 to 24 ins.....	12.00
2 to 3 ft.....	15.00
3 to 3 1/2 ft.....	22.00
<i>Desmodium penduliflorum</i> , medium.....	14.00
No. 1.....	18.00
<i>Deutzia</i> , Fr. of Rochester, 2 to 3 ft.....	15.00
<i>Lonicera tatarica rosea</i> , 2 to 3 ft.....	16.00
3 to 4 ft.....	20.00
<i>Lonicera lat. rubra</i> , 2 to 3 ft.....	17.00
3 to 4 ft.....	22.00
<i>Phil. coronarius</i> , 18 to 24 ins.....	12.00
2 to 3 ft.....	16.00
3 to 4 ft.....	20.00
<i>Rhus aromatica</i> , 2 to 3 ft.....	20.00
3 to 4 ft.....	25.00
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i> , 2 to 3 ft.....	15.00
3 to 4 ft.....	20.00
<i>Spr. Anthony Waterer</i> , 15 to 18 ins.....	14.00
18 to 24 ins.....	18.00
2 to 2 1/2 ft.....	22.00
<i>Spiraea arguta</i> , 18 to 24 ins.....	14.00
2 to 3 ft.....	18.00
3 to 3 1/2 ft.....	18.00
<i>Spiraea billardii</i> , 3 to 4 ft.....	18.00
<i>Spiraea froebeli</i> , 18 to 24 ins.....	12.00
2 to 2 1/2 ft.....	16.00
<i>Spiraea prunifolia</i> , 18 to 24 ins.....	10.00
2 to 3 ft.....	20.00
<i>Spiraea thunbergi</i> , 18 to 24 ins.....	12.00
2 to 2 1/2 ft.....	14.00
2 1/2 to 3 ft.....	18.00
<i>Spiraea vanhouttei</i> , 2 to 3 ft.....	16.00
3 to 4 ft.....	13.50
<i>Symph. chenaultii</i> , 18 to 24 ins.....	8.00
2 to 3 ft.....	12.00
<i>Symph. racemosus</i> , 18 to 24 ins.....	8.00
2 to 3 ft.....	12.00
<i>Symph. vulgaris</i> , 18 to 24 ins.....	8.00
2 to 3 ft.....	12.00
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> , 2 to 3 ft.....	20.00
3 to 4 ft.....	30.00

WILLIS NURSERY COMPANY

Progressive Nurserymen

Ottawa, Kan.

SILVER GLOW JUNIPER*Juniperus scopulorum*

Silvery blue, almost dazzling, narrow sharply pyramidal to tip, compact, upright growing juniper; hardy. 80 feet. A pleasing, beautiful landscaping tree.

Junior sizes field-grown for nursery planting and specimens from 4 to 8 feet B&B.

VERHALEN NURSERY COMPANY

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**EVERGREENS**For Seventy-eight Years
Growers of Quality Evergreens
Lining-out Stock a Specialty
Write for Trade List**EVERGREEN NURSERY CO.**

Established 1864 : STURGEON BAY, WIS.

Book orders early.

SPECIMEN EVERGREENS**SNEED NURSERY COMPANY**

P. O. Box 798

Oklahoma City, Okla.

GRAFTED JUNIPERS

For spring 1944 delivery.

Also transplanted and
finished stock.**NICK'S NURSERY, Anchorage, Ky.**

and added nursery stock to his seed line. Later he expanded to overalls, dress lengths, dried fruits, whole hams and a regular country-store mélange of other items. Field also went into radio, opened KFNF in 1924, which almost at once boasted of the biggest farm audience in the midwest. Its chief attractions were Field ("Henry Field himself speaking") and amateur talent, the boys and girls from the seed house singing hillbilly songs and hymns. Field did a lot of business through his radio advertising, but he failed to make much money. In 1933 his company went into receivership. But the year before, Field reached the peak of his personal popularity by running for the U. S. Senate and almost winning. Field is still nominally president of the company, largely for advertising reasons, but the company is run by a smart seedsman named John W. Nicolson, known to the catalogue trade as "Alfalfa John." In the year ended last May, the company did a \$2,300,000 business.

The Earl E. May Seed Co. has followed closely in Field's footsteps. Earl May, who started the business in 1919, also spread himself into the drygoods mail-order business and started a radio station, and like Field also had a hard job making money. Nicolson reorganized this company before moving on to Field's, and it is now run by a man who used to be cashier of the local bank. The May catalogue (a half-million circulation) is fancier than Field's, carries May's picture on almost every page and aims at a slightly higher level of trade than Field's. May devotes most of his time to the radio station, KMA, now a prosperous 5,000-watt with Blue Network connections, and has developed into a regional personality, "no longer the barefoot type like Henry Field."

The seedsmen were not the first to start business in Shenandoah; the nursery business came first. Seventy-three years ago David S. Lake settled in the town and founded Lake's Shenandoah Nurseries. At the start he leased land and grew in two years nursery stock that elsewhere would have taken three. His grandson and namesake now runs the business, has Sears, Roebuck for a big customer. Lake competes with Mount Arbor Nurseries, which sells much of its stock to Montgomery Ward. Mount Arbor is one of fourteen establishments throughout the country owned by E. S. Welch, now 74 and the town's wealthiest citizen. The third nursery house is Welch Nurseries, founded by J. C. Welch, brother of E. S., which specializes in wholesale distribution of strawberry and asparagus plants.

The postwar holds no hidden terrors for the seed and nurserymen. The victory garden idea has given many city dwellers a taste of the soil; if they won't continue with vegetables for their own use, the Shenandoah men believe they will continue with flowers and plants. If a building boom develops, Shenandoah expects to supply some of the millions of trees, shrubs and plants for landscaping. A great public works program in states and municipalities also may add to Shenandoah's prosperity. In addition, the merchandising of Shenandoah products has come a long way. It is no longer necessary, for instance, to sell a sad-looking thing resembling a dried mangelwurzel as a peony; the product is now wrapped in moss, neatly packed in paper, and has a color picture of the full-grown plant on it. As for buying common daisies, Shenandoah believes that is gone forever—you will buy instead a special, patented daisy named *Chrysanthemum maximum* Esther Read.

This Business of Ours

Reflections on the Progress and Problems of Nurserymen

By Ernest Hemming

"PLOWMAN'S FOLLY."

A client of ours recently left a newly published book with me, "Plowman's Folly," and asked me what I thought about it. The book in question has received considerable notice in reviews, largely because it sensationally attacks the time-honored custom of plowing and condemns the moldboard plow as a soil destroyer and as an all-around implement of destruction of the soil.

My first reaction to the book was irritation, I think, largely because the title of the book is out of harmony with the objective of its contents; in other words, the book is misnamed. A better title would have been "A Sense of Humus" if it had not already been preempted by another recently published work. "Misuse of the Plow" seems better fitted to summarize the contents.

Agricultural practice has evolved by the trial and error method of a thousand years and in one sense cannot be transferred to books, because the conditions for raising a crop are never the same. No two soils are alike. Time, place, locality, temperature, moisture, indigenous growth, seeds, plants and, perhaps most important of all, brains, all have a bearing on the production of a crop. The scientific approach to agriculture and horticulture, including the moldboard

plow, is of comparatively recent date, say within the past century, and is still very, very crude. The soil is the meeting place of chemical processes and life, and even science has not yet found out where life begins.

I recall that fifty years ago in the primary lessons in botany we were instructed to place seeds on a piece of polished marble, cover it with wet cotton and after the seeds had germinated and the roots had come in contact with the marble to observe how the roots had dissolved the marble where they had come in contact.

To what extent do the roots of plants draw sustenance from inorganic matter? Maybe we ought to know a little more about bacterial action in relation to plant life as illustrated by the forest floor before we condemn the use of the plow.

The writer has long suspected that there is what might be termed a bacterial kingdom which we are only just beginning to discover, necessary to the existence of our chlorophyll-bearing plants, and the first requisite in growing a crop is the culture of

CHASE'S ALABAMA-GROWN

Sets the Pace for
**QUALITY
VARIETY
SERVICE**

'43-'44 Trade List Just Off Press.

Send for Your Copy.

CHASE NURSERY COMPANY

Chase, Alabama

SPECIMEN TREES

3000 to 4000 each: *Bolleana* and *Lombardy Poplars*, *Chinese Elm*, *Soft Maple*, *Red Oak*, *American Ash* in sizes 6 to 8 ft. and up to 16 ft. in height. 2000 *Andorra Juniper*, 24 to 30 ins.

1000 *Juniper Glauca*, *Cannetti Hill's Dundee*, *Keteleeri*, *Irish*, *Burki*, *Virginiana*, 2 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft. and 5 to 6 ft., well sheared specimens.

500 each: *Pear*, *Apple*, *Peach* and *Plum* in 4 and 5-year-old bearing-age trees.

Wanted: 5,000 lining-out grapes; 20,000 evergreen and shrub liners.

Egyptian Nursery & Landscape Co.

Farina, Ill.

5-N-1 APPLE!

Special Price

These five varieties on each tree: *Dark Red Delicious*, *Dark Red Jonathan*, *Yellow Delicious*, *Red Stayman* and *Anoka*. All trees 2 yrs., branched, 1/2-in., 90¢ each; 1/4-in., \$1.00 each.

5-N-1 PEACH

1/2-in., 60¢ each; 1/4-in., 85¢ each.

10,000

FLOWERING CRAB

Red Silver, *Floribunda Atropurpurea*, *Aidenhamensis* and *Astrosanguinea*, 2 to 3 ft. and 4 to 5 ft. *Spectabilis*, *Chinese Flowering Crab*, *Bechtel's Flowering Crab*, 12 to 18 ins., 18 to 34 ins. and 2 to 3 ft. Write for our prices; we can save you money.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA

A good quality of heavy special plants, 3 to 4 ft. high, five or more canes. Can ball according to your specifications. Fine plants for government jobs. Also heavy 2 and 3-ft. plants, four canes up.

1-yr. *Apple* and *June Bud Peach*. *Cornus Florida Plena*, *Double White*, *Flowering Dogwood* and *Cornus Florida Rubra*. Almost all grades, up to 4 to 5 ft. *Cornus Florida* seedlings.

Send us your want list.

Slatten for dependable service.

SLATTEN NURSERY CO.

McMinnville, Tenn.

TRY SHERMAN'S NORTHERN-GROWN

Shade Trees
Specimen Evergreens
Evergreen Liners
Flowering Shrubs
Hardy Philox
General Assortment of
Hardy Stock

SHERMAN NURSERY CO.

"89 Years of Service"
Charles City, Iowa

For Fall Shipment

LINING-OUT STOCK

American Arborvitae
Mugho Pine, compact type
Colorado Blue Spruce

ANDREWS NURSERY

Faribault, Minn.

CORNUS FLORIDA RUBRA

Pink Flowering Dogwood

	Per 100
6 to 12 ins., 1-yr., pldd. roots..	\$15.00
12 to 18 ins., 1-yr., pldd. roots..	22.50
18 to 24 ins., 1-yr., pldd. roots..	30.00
2 to 3 ft., 1-yr., puddled roots	37.50
2 to 3 ft., 2-yr., puddled roots	55.00
3 to 4 ft., 2-yr., puddled roots	70.00
4 to 5 ft., 3-yr., pldd. rts., ea.	1.00
5 to 6 ft., 3-yr., pldd. rts., ea.	1.50

Ask for Trade List.

BYERS NURSERY CO.

Chase, Ala.

Evergreen Garden Nursery

McMinnville, Tenn.

	Per 10	Per 100
ACER RUBRUM. Red Maple, 6 to 7 ft., well br....	\$5.00	\$35.00
EUONYMUS PATENS, 1-yr., tr., 6 to 12 inches	.75	7.00
2-yr., tr., heavy br., 18 to 24 inches.....	3.00	20.00
CORNUS FLORIDA. White Dogwood, 4 to 4 1/2 ft., well br...	2.50	15.00

We can supply
PINK FLOWERING DOGWOODS
in quantities.
Shall appreciate your want lists.

**SOUTHERN
NURSERY & LANDSCAPE CO.**
Winchester, Tenn.

QUALITY NURSERY STOCK

Evergreen Seedlings and Liners
Hardy Northern-grown
Inquiries solicited

C. WILSON'S NURSERY Pombia, Wis.

the bacteria in the soil. True, we know something about the nitrogen-producing bacteria in growing leguminous crops in limestone soils, but what about ericaceous plants? Is the acid soil condition necessary to grow this group of plants due to bacterial action?

While humus is an important constituent of the soil and the way it has been wasted in America is appalling, anyone who has had experience in growing in those sections of the old country where the soil, as in Holland, has almost literally been made by hand from the sands of the sea or where, as in England, intensive cultivation has been practiced for generations knows there is more to the soil than humus.

Then, again, there is the science of hydroponics, growing crops in water, which seems to refute some of the old notions about growing plants and seems to place the emphasis on capillary action of moisture rather than humus. It would seem that constant moisture content of the soil is the one controlling factor of growth. I have a vague memory of alfalfa growing under irrigation waist high on the dry mesas in the west and, where a cloudburst had cut a deep gully, tracing the alfalfa roots twenty feet or more down in the ground. After all, the fascination of our profession is that it cannot be reduced to mechanical formulas.

Mr. Falkner's "Plowman's Folly" is timely in that it points out clearly that brains have to be used even with the plow, especially now that the tractor has given the plowman unlimited power to destroy soil as well as to conserve it, but I am afraid if we discontinue its use entirely we shall have to adopt a lower standard of living.

E. H.

CHANGES AT TOWSON.

Towson Nurseries, Inc., Towson, Md., recently sold a portion of its property at Stevenson lane and Burke avenue. The office and show grounds have been retained, and the remaining fifty acres surrounding the office will still be devoted to plantings of various types of evergreens, azaleas, etc., so that customers may look over the many varieties without making the longer trip to Cockeysville, Md., where the three other plantings of the firm are located. The garages and delivery office will eventually be moved to one of the Cockeysville nurseries. Those in charge feel that, with the majority of the stock growing in one location, these changes will make possible better service, both to the wholesale and retail clientele.

HOBBS OFFER:

ELM—MOUNTAIN ASH
BIRCH, Cut-leaf Weeping.
WHITE DOGWOOD—GINKGO
NORWAY and SOFT MAPLE
PIN, RED, BURR, WHITE OAK
LOMBARDY POPLAR
SWEET GUM—CRATAEGUS
THURLOW WILLOW—REDBUD
BARBERRY, Green and Red.
BEAUTY BUSH
PRIVET, Amur and Ibota.
EVERGREENS, up to 6 feet.

C. M. Hobbs & Sons, Inc.

BRIDGEPORT INDIANA
Oldest and largest Nursery in Indiana
Established 1875.

Northern-grown Stock

Specimen Evergreens
B&B

Evergreen Liners
Ornamental Shrubs
and Shade Trees

J. V. BAILEY NURSERIES

Dayton's Bluff Station
St. Paul 6, Minn.

EVERGREENS

Write us for prices on
Pyramidal Arborvitae
Irish Junipers
and Taxus Hicksi.

In carload lots for fall or next
spring delivery.

**STORRS & HARRISON
NURSERIES**

Painesville

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SMALL FRUIT PLANTS

Evergreens—Shrubs
Lining-out Stock

Send for Complete Trade List

W. N. SCARFF'S SONS
New Carlisle, O.

PEACH AND PLUM

1000 Golden Jubilee; 500 Belle of Georgia; 150 Gage Elberta; 200 Elberta. These are 2-year-old from the bud and will run 1/2 in. to 3 in. in caliper. Also 150 Blue Damson Plum, 2 to 3 1/2 in. in caliper.

EGYPTIAN NURSERY & ORCHARD CO.
Farina, Ill.

Old English BOXWOOD

(Wholesale Only)

All slow-grown dense specimens. Red clay soil. Priced by height and spread. 18x15 ins. to 24x18 ins. in unlimited quantities. Also large specimens up to 5 ft. Write for price list.

BOXWOOD GARDENS

Mrs. R. P. Rayner High Point, N. C.

Review Fertilizer Prospects

State and federal fertilizer experts and leaders in the trade addressed the members of the California State Fertilizer Association and their guests at the annual meeting, at San Francisco, November 4. The program was of interest to nurserymen in many respects.

Sources and supplies of fertilizers and labor were discussed by representatives of the war fertilizer and manpower authorities, and the forecasts were far from favorable for the nursery and florists' trades.

The chemical nitrogen situation was discussed by Edmund Rowland, chief of the nitrogen unit of the chemical division of the War Production Board. He reported there will be more nitrogen from chemical sources the coming year and more of it will be available to the fertilizer trade, but the demand from the producers of A crops will be greater and the increase in demand will be greater than the increase in the supply. The reasons given for the increased demand are higher prices for farm crops, which encourage greater use of fertilizers. Higher prices for farm crops make it more profitable to use increased amounts of fertilizers on land to which small amounts have been added in the past and to use fertilizers on land where none has been used in the past. Higher prices for farm crops will bring into production land which was not farmed in the past, and this land will need some fertilizer. Also some farmers, maybe not too wisely, are using more fertilizer than the crops are known to need while they have extra cash, so that the fertilizer will be in the ground when prices are not so good and when cash thus will be less available. So the florist and the nurseryman and the home gardener will be no better off for chemical fertilizer than he has been in the past year and also it is likely that he will be no worse off.

While there will be a large quantity of chemical nitrogen, the situation with regard to organic nitrogen, according to Ned Lewis, of the Wilbur Fillis Co., Los Angeles, is not so good. Organic nitrogen is also excellent stock feed, and the demand for blood, bone and cottonseed meal for the feeders is so great that even if the fertilizer manufacturers could get these materials they could not pay the prices that are being asked for them. Low-grade blood meal, which has been contaminated and is not fit for feed, was considered a possible source this year, but now it is found that

this makes the best glue for plywood and so all that supply is going to the manufacture of plywood for bombers, which after all are more important than some classes of nursery stock. The other sources of organic nitrogen, such as the steer feed lots in Nevada, the cottonseed presses in Mexico and the high-grade sludge producers in the middle west, have all dried up for one reason or another.

Substitutes for organic nitrogen fertilizers reported by Mr. Lewis included mustard meal, which is good, but so limited as to be almost nonexistent. However, he indicated that the supply may increase somewhat, but the price will be high. Another substitute is olive pumice, which can supply a small percentage of the California needs if proper driers can be developed and built. This is an excellent local source of organic nitrogen and after the war is to be considered seriously. Low-grade locally produced sludge was also mentioned, but the supply is so limited as to be a small factor.

The superphosphate situation, as reported by George P. Bloxham, is no brighter even for A crop producers. Cars cannot be had to get such superphosphate as the state needs from the places where the material abounds. The labor situation is such that it cannot be produced locally. Mr. Bloxham reported that his firm's factory, which if operated on three shifts could turn out about 40,000 tons a year, will turn out, maybe, 12,000 tons, though only five to seven men are needed on a shift. He said men just will not work in a superphosphate factory at the going wages and women will not even look at the place.

Labor prospects appear no better, as reported by W. R. Berry, of the War Labor Board. Mr. Berry is an attorney for firms needing representation at meetings with union officials. He represents a number of the larger users of labor in the San Francisco bay area at such meetings and is spending a part of his time as a voluntary worker on the War Labor Board. He explained the so-called west coast plan for labor, which will go into effect in the San Francisco bay area in the near future. Business, according to this plan, as told by Mr. Berry, will be classed in three groups. The war industries will have first claim on all labor, and if they do not have enough to carry on their work it will be recruited from the class 3 industries. Men applying to the class 1 firms for work will go only to those needing such help and at the direction of the United States Employment Service. The employer may not seek out a man and employ him, but must go to the Employment Service office with his needs.

Group 2, according to Mr. Berry, will include the essential civilian industries. They will secure labor as do the firms in group 1, but only after the latter have all that they need. The class 3 industries apparently will not get any help if employees whom they

PACIFIC COAST NURSERY

2244 N. Skidmore Court
Portland 11, Oregon

Our seedlings are all sold for this season's delivery except some No. 2 and 3 apple; but if you want to be protected for your seedlings for fall of 1944, please send your order now so that we will know just how to make our planting to protect our customers. Prices will be in line with the other seedling growers that are set next July. We have Norway and Schwedleri Maples, Cut L. W. Birch, European W. Birch, Chinese Elm and Paul's S. Hawthorn. Nice trees in one and two-year-olds, for this winter's delivery. Please let us hear from you. Your old friend,
John Holmason

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Fruit and Shade trees with vigorous roots and sturdy stems.
Flowering trees, Weeping trees.
Shrubs, Roses, Small fruits.

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The perfect mulch and soil conditioner
BAMBOO CANES — RAFFIA — BULBS

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Ready-made True Angers Quince cuttings, 7 inches long, 5 to 10 mm., \$6.00 per 1000. For large quantities ask special prices.

SEEDS

Cherry, Mazzard.....\$1.00 per lb.
Pear, Bartlett..... 2.00 per lb.
Betula Alba..... 2.00 per lb.

ASK NOW my contract prices for Apple, Plum, Cherry, Pear and other seedlings for fall 1944 and/or spring 1945.

J. H. BUSE

Seedling Grower,
Leamington, Ont., Canada

now have leave, and the Employment Service will actively recruit from this class to obtain the labor needed by class 1 or class 2 industries. If this plan does not work, Mr. Berry said the next step would be a labor draft. He did not express himself when directly asked the question if he thought that this labor plan would work.

Dr. Alvin Cox made a report for the state bureau of chemistry, of which he is chief. The nurserymen of California probably do not know what a fine job Dr. Cox and his staff are doing for them. It is through this bureau that the manufacturers of fertilizers, insecticides and fungicides are kept in line so that their products are just what the label says.

There were a number of other interesting talks, some illustrated and some accompanied by charts showing production figures and crop responses to fertilizers.

W. B. B.

KALLMAN'S NEW SHOP.

Bert Kallman, owner of Kallman's Garden Nursery, Santa Barbara, Cal., who was recently elected president of the California Association of Nurserymen, held the grand opening of his new establishment, on a corner of Anacapa and De La Guerra streets, October 29.

Known as Kallman's Downtown Garden Shop, it is located in a remodeled gasoline filling station. Andrew MacRae will manage the shop. Stocks of seeds, insecticides and fertilizers will be carried in addition to plants.

This shop was opened in a central location for the benefit of customers who heretofore have had to drive out to the nurseries at 1137 State highway, which will remain open to serve customers in that vicinity.

CHANGE CONTROL PLAN FOR ORIENTAL FRUIT MOTH.

About two years ago the state nursery inspectors in California found several infestations of the Oriental fruit moth in the state. Immediately steps were taken to eradicate the pest, which could be extremely injurious in a state where so much nursery stock and fruit are produced and where there is no control by such natural means as heavy winter freezes. The state legislature appropriated funds to conduct surveys to learn the extent of the infestation and to reimburse owners of fruit or ornamental plants which would be destroyed in order to control the insect.

The preliminary surveys have been completed, and it has been found

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Finest Quality — Prices Reasonable.
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GOOD WESTERN-GROWN NURSERY STOCK

Fruit Tree Seedlings
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Grown right and packed right.

Combination carloads to Eastern
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OUR SPECIALTIES

Birches—Flowering Cherries, Crabs and
Plums—Chinese Elm—Hawthorns—Lilacs—Lindens—Flowering and Globe
Locusts—Columnar, Globe, Norway and
Schwedler Maples—Mountain Ash—Oregon
Grape—Oriental Plane—Willows.

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Combination Carloads to Eastern
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OREGON-GROWN NURSERY STOCK

We have a complete line of shade and
flowering trees, both whips and heavier
branched stock.

Weeping and Upright Flowering
Cherries, Flowering Crabs,
Plums and Locusts, Norway,
Schwedler, and Wiers Maples,
Laburnum vossii—Oaks—Chinese
Elm—Mountain Ash—Birch—
Hawthorns.

DOTY & DOERNER, INC.

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Decreased production makes it impossible to book orders for new customers. For the duration the limited supply is reserved for our regular trade.

HOWARD ROSE CO.
Hemet, California

ENGLISH ELM

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Ground must be vacated next spring.
Block of finished shade trees, caliper
1½ to 3 and 3 to 2½-inch. Priced less
than production cost.

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Swink, Colo.



SHERWOOD NURSERY CO.

EVERGREENS — Propagators & Growers
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AS ALWAYS— OREGON'S BEST SOURCE of GOOD ROSES

But we are temporarily sold up now on
our field estimates. We will have additional
roses to offer after January 1, and
will have a list available after that date.

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MYROBALAN SEED**LOVELL PEACH PITS**

Nation's Leading Source
Write today for quotations.



Send for New Seed List.

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SEEDS — PLANTS — BULBS

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LOVELL PEACH PITS

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Howard-
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Hickory, N. C.

North Dakota and Montana Seeds

Northern-grown Tree, Shrub and Wild
Flower seeds. Wholesale crude botanicals.

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This Market is Now Better Than Ever!

Sell Better Lawns

Let our Research Department help you develop mixtures satisfying to your clients.

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WIRE

No. 8-9. Galv. soft, \$8.50 per 100-lb. coil.
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No. 18. Galv. soft, \$2.50 per 12-lb. stone.
No. 18. Black, soft, \$2.40 per 12-lb. stone.

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Saves Time and Labor
Quickly Pays for Itself
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that the infestation is so extensive that it would be neither practical nor profitable to attempt to control it by destruction of infested trees and shrubs. The director of agriculture has therefore recently announced that he has accepted the recommendation of the Oriental fruit moth committee to discontinue that effort and to use the appropriated funds for other methods of control. These other methods include strict application of the plant quarantine laws to control the spread of the insect to new areas, development of chemical methods of control, location of all sources of infection so that these areas may be isolated as far as possible and search for a parasite which will control the moth.

Nurserymen and fruit growers over the state should be aware of these changes in the regulations regarding the control of the Oriental fruit moth and should realize that they will not be paid for trees or shrubs of any kind destroyed in order to control the insect.

W. B. B.

CONTROL OF FIELD MICE.

Main damage done by mice is the girdling of fruit trees in fall, winter and spring, when there is little green vegetation for mice to eat. Control of mice must be accomplished in fall, before snowfall, to be effective. Mechanical protectors, clean cultivation, trapping, poisoning and natural enemies of mice may all be used to get rid of them.

Mechanical protectors of wire screen, burlap or paper may be wrapped about the trunks of trees. Cinders or sand may be placed about the base of each tree to prevent burrowing by the mice, under cover of grass.

Trapping will control mice only in small orchards or gardens. Poisons are most effective in large orchards. Both poison baits and traps must be placed in the runways of the mice to be effective.

FRANK DONOVAN spent most of October on a trip to visit the nurseries of A. McGill & Son, Fairview, Ore., which he represents in the east. On his return to his home in Chicago, he reported that, in spite of the shortage of help, the nursery stock looks good and the fields are clean and well cultivated in the Portland area. It had been dry in Oregon for several weeks, but prayers for rain were answered with a week's rainfall the latter half of the month. Wayne McGill was in the best of health and, with Mrs. McGill, sent greetings to all their friends in the east.

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

FOR BEST RESULTS.

USE THE

**METHYL BROMIDE**

FOR NURSERY AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS
THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
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HYPONEX PLANT FOOD

HYPONEX is a complete plant food that will grow superior plants in soil, or even sand or water. Use HYPONEX for germination of seeds (helps to prevent damping-off). Cuttings (keeps them succulent until ready for transplanting). Transplanting (reduces shock and wilting), and for general feeding of flowers, vegetables, trees and lawns. Better root systems. Greater substance in stems, larger flowers.

Buy from your jobber or send \$1.00 for 1-lb. sample (makes 100 gals.); dollar credited on first order for 1 case for resale or 10-lb. drum for own use.

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of Plant Names and Botanical Terms

64 pages 3000 names

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Office, Asbury Park Ave., Heating Plant,
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Or telephone Chicago, Newcastle 0194.

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TREE CLIMBERS

Experienced for essential employment; high wages and steady work; write giving age, draft classification and experience.

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Landscape Forester, Waterbury 29, Conn.

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Nursery and florists' business in southern California; business established August 1, 1910; owner wishes to retire; willing to sacrifice business for less than wholesale inventory; will rent one acre with greenhouses, lath house, two-story shop and garage, reasonable; or will sell land and buildings if desired; F. T. D. member. Address No. 272, care American Nurseryman.

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BOXWOODS
May be successfully transplanted through the fall.
BUXUS sempervirens (standard Boxwood),
transplanted, puddled roots:

	Per 100	Per 1000
4-yr., 6 to 8 ins.	\$10.00	\$90.00
5-yr., 8 to 10 ins.	18.00	150.00
6-yr., 10 to 12 ins.	25.00	225.00
7-yr., 12 to 15 ins.	45.00	450.00
15 to 18-in. Specimens—Balled and Burlapped:		
Per 10	Per 100	
\$9.00	\$90.00	
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Per 10	Per 100	
\$15.00	\$125.00	

Suffruticosa (Dwarf Boxwood):

	Per 100	Per 1000
4-yr., 4 to 6 ins.	\$12.00	\$100.00
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12 to 15 ins.	\$1.00	2 to 2½ ft.	\$2.75
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Or the entire block for \$300.00 at our nursery
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EVERGREENS.

Two-year Lining-out.

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Taxus Canadensis, 2-yr. rooted.	\$7.00	\$60.00
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Hardy Early English Chrysanthemum stock
plants, 2 each of 20 varieties, \$10.00; 2 each of
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Peach Pits, \$2.50 per bushel. Peach, Plum,
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1-yr.-old	\$0.25
1½ to 2 ft.50
2 to 3 ft.75
3 to 4 ft.	1.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.75

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Surplus Finished Landscape Stock at real bar-
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PRICES are on strictly well graded stock.

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Sweet and Sour Cherry, one and two-yr., all grades.
Standard Pear, one and two-yr., all grades.
European and Japanese Plum, one and two-yr.,
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Budded Peach and Apricot, one-yr., all grades.
Small Fruit Plants of all kinds.

In quoting state approximate quantities avail-
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Address No. 273, care American Nurseryman,
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R & B SHADE TREES 2½ to 3-inch

Ginkgo biloba

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Grown in bulk, also in bundles of 25.
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WANTED—Ilgenfruits opening planting plow.
Kindly quote price and advise condition of this
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30,000 Washington Asparagus, 2-year-old, and
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If you have the roots and scions, but not the
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Send us your requirements. Norway Maple,
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GIBRALTAR Front Covers pay for themselves.
Most economical, long lasting, also ideal for wind-
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Have a surplus of 100 lbs. of medium-grade,
pure Java twine, for baling trees, 80¢ per lb.
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COTTONETTE Squares are best for baling. Saves
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Items of stock which you
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be available in an unsus-
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You can easily and
cheaply find out by plac-
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the "Wanted" heading
in the Classified ads, where
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sand growers of nursery
stock.

Forms for next issue open
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Book A. Illustrates in full color 235 standard nursery items, brief description, substantially bound. Price in small lots, 75c each.

Descriptive Nursery Catalogue

Nicely illustrated, 48 pages and cover. 18c each in small lots.

Correct Planting Methods

A pocket-size 48-page booklet. Very complete but concise information, well illustrated. Helpful in preventing claims for dead stock that cost nurserymen money. Sample, 10c. Write for discounts on quantities.

Will send sample copy of each of the above on receipt of \$1.00. Cash with order.

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Easily applied, economical, effective. One application lasts entire season. **YOUR NURSERYMAN OR SEED DEALER HAS IT.** Write for detailed literature.

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A. M. LEONARD & SON
Piquette, Ohio

CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

Chase Nursery Co., Chase, Ala.—Wholesale price list of deciduous trees and shrubs, evergreens, roses and lining-out stock, 84 pages and cover, 4 1/2 x 8 1/4 inches.

Blackwell Nurseries, Semmes, Ala.—Wholesale price list of camellias, azaleas and other shrubs, 32 pages, 4 x 9 1/4 inches. Some of the illustrations are in color.

E. D. Robinson, Wallingford, Conn.—Trade price list of evergreens, deciduous ornamental trees and shrubs, lining-out stock, roses and perennials, 76 pages and cover, 4 1/4 x 8 1/2 inches.

Rich & Sons Nursery, Hillsboro, Ore.—Wholesale list of evergreens, shade, fruit and nut trees, small fruits, roses and perennials, 28 pages and cover, 4 x 9 inches.

Nick's Nursery, Anchorage, Ky.—Wholesale price list of ornamental flowering and shade trees, ornamental and flowering shrubs, lining-out stock and evergreens, 8 pages, 7 1/2 x 10 1/2 inches.

Baker Bros. Nursery, Fort Worth 1, Tex.—Wholesale price list of general nursery stock and roses, 20 pages and cover, 5 1/8 x 6 3/4 inches.

Berryhill Nursery Co., Springfield, O.—Wholesale trade list of evergreens, deciduous shade and ornamental trees, deciduous shrubs and hardy vines, 16 pages and cover, 4 1/2 x 8 1/2 inches.

Athens Nursery Co., Athens, Ala.—Wholesale price list of evergreen liners, broad-leaved evergreens, conifers and deciduous shrubs, one sheet 10 1/2 x 12 1/2 inches folded into mailing piece.

Semmes Nurseries, Crichton, Ala.—Wholesale price list of azaleas, camellias, magnolias and other southern stock, well illustrated, partly in color, 54 pages and cover, 4 x 9 1/2 inches.

Brownell Roses, Little Compton, R. I.—Retail price list of hybrid tea and hardy climbing roses, illustrated in color, one sheet 7 x 14 inches which a double fold converts into a convenient mailing piece.

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Milton Nursery Co., Milton, Ore.—Wholesale trade list of fruit, shade, ornamental and flowering trees and seedlings, 12 pages and cover, 4 x 9 inches.

Pequot Nursery, Pequot Lakes, Minn.—Retail price list of general nursery stock, 8 pages, 4 x 9 inches.

Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Ga.—Retail catalogue of general nursery stock and flower seeds, featuring camellias, illustrated in black and white, 48 pages and colored cover, 7 1/4 x 9 1/4 inches.

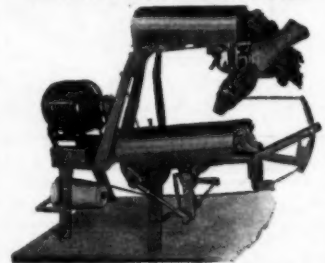
Neosho Nurseries Co., Neosho, Mo.—Retail catalogue of nut and fruit trees, small fruits, evergreens, flowering trees and shrubs, roses and perennials, generously illustrated, partly in color, 36 pages, 7 3/4 x 10 1/2 inches.

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